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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 7.

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Agricultural.

The Herd of the Late James Moore of

This herd was started when Shorthorns from some of the best herds of the country, Augusta, is less aggressive; but his wife's followed by the young Craggs bull Gloster is slighted—no person ignored. When the Wild Eyes 56239, now at the head of the time is up, the work of the hour is completherd, and a large massive red bull, four ed. He has the stamina to say "thus far years old. He is in many respects a first- and no farther," and the tact to lead out and in the spring, followed by artichokes until class Shorthorn, and in the prime of his lend interest to a dry topic. Strong, of as sound and tough as a pine knot.

man since Mr. Moore's death, but under the was well received. supervision of Mrs. Moore herself, who not only has a quick eye and a strong admiradent of Shorthorn history, and seems permanner to continue and even add to its usefulness and reputation.

bulk of the herd in numbers.

bulls for sale, well worthy of the attention of their cleared fields again in timber. They are all sired by Wild Eyes Gloster, of good color, and evenly marked. In fact that portents predicted. The paper was a good bull seems to mark every one of his calves after himself, straight reds. A few of the adduced. The discussion turned upon the way out. This is on the principle of the young females of the different families will also be sold so as to keep the herd down to a size suited to its surroundings. But the herd as a whole will be kept up, and every endeavor made to add to its character, and Michigan may yet have a Shorthorn breeder in Mrs. Moore who will rival Cambridge, Indiana.

The State Horticultural Reports.

MUDSON, Feb. 4th, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

of the Michigan Hurshausens swer through the Farmer.

O. W. HAYNES. | Enclose 18 cents postage to the Secretary, Mr. Charles W. Garfield, Grand Rapids, with request for a copy, and it will no doubt be forwarded at once-ED.

The Frankenmuth choese factory made 210,-806 pounds of cheese during the season, all of which was seld in East Saginaw. One hundred and eleven farmers patronized the factory, and they received \$16,533 for the milk

THE SCHOOLCRAFT INSTITUTE.

The Kalamazoo Husbandman's Club, whose annual institute was held at Schoolty, at which such a meeting can be made a the weather are so exceptionally fine as on the week of this meeting it must be expected that all these centers of agricultural wisdom will send representative men to conmirer of Shorthorn cattle, and the latter a Berkshire hog specialist. Snow and Lusk, of Oshtemo, were there, both quiet but observing men, so uniformly level full of practical ideas that they never slop over, who need tapping to start the irrigation. Richland has the men, but it was too far cross lots for them to appear. A. C. Towne, who heretofore has always come loaded, was indisposed, and had to remain at home. Jones was probably currying "Corn King," his model Poland-China, or preparing in some way to impress the influx of spring customers with a desire to invest. Comstock allowed Thos. B. Lord to come again, althe collapse at his departure. He brought a satchel full of the "Farmers' Guide," and scattered vellow dodgers about headed to teach erring farmers, for ten cents, how to enrich their lands, and suddenly become bloated barn owners. The chairmen of OAKLAND COUNTY SHORTHORNS. | farmers' institutes ought to come prepared with some sort of squelching machine, with a patent stopper, and apply it to fertilized politicians, ready to go to seed, but with a consuming desire to sprout again, to fossilwere not as plenty in Michigan as at pres- ized cranks, and to agricultural lunatics ent, and when breeders had hard work to generally. Galesburg and Augusta sent make farmers and feeders believe in the representative men. Marhoff from the formvalue of improved stock for practical use. | er place has served as President of the Club, It has grown up from a small beginning, is up, mentally, on all questions pertaining and is largely composed of animals bred on to agriculture, and takes a physical stand the farm. The foundation animals came | while the subject is pending. Towne, of and include Princess, Craggs, Fennell opinions are given and are desired on all Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, and germane topics. Climax sent a score or Red Rose. The herd now numbers over more of good men. Vicksburg was well 40 head, and the bulls used have been for represented. D. T. Dell, the inimitable a number of years past, of Princess and and unapproachable President of the Club, Craggs blood. The Son of 4th Duke of resides at the latter town. He handles well they will eat. They are now contracted at Northumberland 47097, bred by the A. M. all the reins that control or restrain, and a large figure to go in March. Winslow's Sons, Kankakee, Ill., was at the manages the levers of force and action with head of the herd for some years. He was a masterly hand. No part of the programme

usefulness. A better shaped head and horn, Kalamazoo, is the Club's strong Secretary. a cleaner jaw and finer muzzle is seldom He is the oracle on all abstruse points. If met with. He has a massive neck and an experiment or illustration is wanted, he shoulders, wide between the fore-legs, and has the extract in his pocket-book. He a square brisket. He is good in the loin and knows the size of the medieval horse, and flank, has a deep quarter, and is excellent the diameter of any given fixed star. He in the twist. As to constitution he looks | can talk learnedly of evolutions, air currents, and cloud strata, and if one should In the herd are some fine cows, the Duch- call upon him at his farm, on a favorable ess of Gloster and her daughters being extra evening, he could point, through his telegood. There are three Princess heifers of scope, to all the pleasant paths and fields the Lady Sale branch of that family, and among the stars. The citizens of School-Mr. Moore thinks that for milking quali- craft made adequate provision for such a es the family leads all others. There is gathering, although the large hall was filled an extra good Rose of Sharon heifer and a to its full capacity. The ladies of the Belle Duchess (Filbert or Flecher), a daugh- Methodist Church, who furnished dinners ter of a fine show cow Mr. Moore purchased for those attending, made \$60, showing that iu Ohio, which is a typical Shorthorn of the the patronage from a distance was large. best sort. All of this family in the herd Addison Brown, President of the village show up well, and keep up the high quality and son of the veteran pioneer, farmer and of Mr. Moore's original purchase. There are legislator, E. Lakin Brown, made a model also some Young Marys in the herd and welcoming address. It contained no fulsingle individuals of other families, but some flattery, nor redundant verbiage. It he had raised 58 corn crops in Michigan and those we have mentioned constitute the was strong in language pertinent to the occasion, and might well be patterned after by The herd has been managed by a herds- older men. The response by President Dell,

The first paper on the programme was by J. W. Kirby, on "Preserving our forest tion of a good Shorthorn, but is also a stu- timber." There seems to be no new departure in the arguments put forth on this topic. fectly competent to manage the herd in a It is the usual plaint of the destruction of the forests, and the presumed bad effects re-In the herd at present are a few young very few farmers who would wish any part prefer to take the chances of recurring fruitful seasons, notwithstanding the dalorous exposition of the stock arguments usually climatic effects, and the preservation of young trees. It was stated rain storms were effective if placed on the hog pen, or in born of currents that started on the mountain slopes and ran along a mile high or more and that no barrier one hundred feet high, either of forest or of hills, could banish or beckon the rain. There was no question the success of Mrs. H. C. Meredith, of but that timber was a protection against the wind, but a shelter belt of orchard or evergreen wind-break was as effectual. Trees road too much to allow the wind to dry up Hedge rows were some protection to fields

Where and how can I get the last report of the Michigan Horticultural Society? Anstarved out every other plant for a space four rods wide every season, and they cost, in this way, more than they are worth. We cannot afford to save the old trees, for they are fast going to decay, but the young timber ought to be preserved. Ash, maple and wild cherry were recommended to grow a girl and a nice young farmer should ask

for profit. How to make raising hogs pay in Kalamazoo County, was essayed by Lucien Stoddard. Among the nuts for him to crack at read a paper on "The Percheron Horse."

craft the first week in February, is more fortunate than many other such organizations, to include many other local centers in the counsuccess, even though only local talent be employed; but when both the traveling and verge upon the attractive point. Cooper sent Ingerson and Stoddard, the first a great adthough the whole community must have felt 'Read and Reflect." In these he assumed

> ready to turn into. He thought hogs in a way, on the principle he supposed that they eat all the time. Mr. Judson winters over shotes, pastures in clover, cuts up early corn and feeds stalks and all, and finishes off in October on husked or pulled corn and considers it more profitable than to try and raise early pigs. It costs about the price of 100 pounds of pork to winter shotes, but they will weigh in the fall more than that number of pounds more, and bring a better price.

> > "How to farm it in an excessively dry season" was the "go as you please" ques tion. After all were through, I apprehend,

on the cheaper previous growth.

hogs grow finely and fattened well.

at \$20 per ton, mixed with bran, and his

his feed, and fatten his hogs with as little

labor and expense as possible. He design-

Mr. Bair, of Vicksburg, stated for the encouragement of the disheartened ones, that this is the only failure he ever had.

W. G. Kirby and B. G. Buell, both good authority, attributed the failure more to the excessive heat than to want of rain. Mr. Kirby said when we have 44 days in succession that the thermometer ranged at 90°, it is no wonder that corn and all other crops

The sparrow scourge brought out a plan for trapping them, thus: Take a box and sulting from their downfall, yet there are face the open side with wire screen or netting, and fix a slanting board for a bottom reaching up into the box, baited with bread crumbs or wheat, with an opening between the bottom board and the screen, wide enough for the birds to walk under while eating. When once in, they look up to find wild turkey trap, and was stated to be very the barn loft.

In the evening "Social life on the farm was considered by Mrs. E. H. Towne. The ladies in discussing the paper thought they detected a little wail of discontent for the isolation, and lack of facilities for improve ment. This was strongly rebutted by Mrs. N. H. Bangs, of Paw Paw, who claimed set too thick along the highway shaded the the opportunities of social life on the farm were as great as in any condition of living, quickly, especially on prairie or clay soil. and she could not conscientiously sit still without uttering her protest against the doctrine of isolation.

Mrs. J. T. Cobb had pleasant remem brances of her life on the farm before she came to the village. Her husband was reading his papers in the evening, and she always knew where he was. She thought she was too old now to go back, but if she was her to marry him, she should certainly say

On Thursday morning, A. W. Hayden

the close was this "How many pounds of Mr. Hayden evidently struck a popular pork will a bushel of corn make?" L. B. chord for there was no opposition to the Lawrence, of Little Prairie Ronde, had ex- spirit of the paper, and little discussion folperimented in that direction. At one time, lowed.

Your correspondent read a paper on hogs turned on clover with all the corn they wanted made 13 pounds to the bushel of "How best to expend the highway tax" corn, but an average of 10 pounds is all that which will be summarized in an article can be counted on, and when hogs bring \$5 | soon to appear in the FARMER. per 100, the corn is sold at 50 cents per

The business meeting and election of offibushel for the growth made by the corn, and cers occurred in the afternoon, and resulted in continuing the old incumbents. "The puts them in a condition to furnish a profit present school law " was an inquisitorial Mr. Marhoff had fed some low grade flour Vicksburg, upon the rostrum to fire at. He stood his ground we , and seemed invulner-Mr. Little is feeding 70 pigs half wheat able at some point out was doubtless glad and half corn steamed and fed as warm as when he was let looking.

The evening session was crowded to hear Dr. J. S. Morton of The sanitary princi-A. W. Hayden, Decatur, Van Buren Co., ples and conditions of a farmer's home surwanted to get pay for his time as well as for roundings and habits." Seldom do farmers have the privilege of listening to a finer or more eloquent and instructive address. It ed to winter hogs on clover hav, then bagas was followed by a poem by Miss Anna L. the clover was ready to turn into. This, folthe entire audience, and rounded out the lowed by stubble and early corn, would evenings, entertainment very symmetrically. carry the hogs along until the field corn was A. C. G.

corn field would fatten faster than any other | COST OF AN ACRE OF OATS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer In the FARMER of the 6th inst, Mr. R. D. Palmer gives the cost of his oat crop for the year '87: 1816 acres: 726 bush., 3914 bush. per acre, at a cost of 16.6c per bu.

There are several items charged up to his oat crop that ought to have been left out and given him a better showing still, to wit: 'Time spent in borrowing land roller, say 1/4 day; " "cleaning seed oats," all farmers ought to clean their oats to feed their horses or to take to market; "cradling and binding around oat held " is useless and a waste of time; "interest on wear of and repair to binder" would more properly come under the head of repairs and only its due proportion charged to his oat crop. The prices charged for labor should be the prices you would charge your neighbor for doing the same work and you rent his house. submit below the cost per acre of raising 10 acres of oats on my farm for the year '87. It will be seen I have charged 60c per acre for drilling two days. This was because my son, to please me, drilled one bushel each way. If the oats had been drilled all one way the cost would have been only 30c per

one acre of oats: Plowing one acre........ Fitting, including rolling,.. Harvesting and putting in shock Putting in barn or stack
Two bushels seed @ 35c. *
Threshing 40 bush at 3c.

Marketing (4 mile) % of 1 per c. on 40 bu.
hepairs (\$50 on 200 acres)
Taxes and insurance (\$93 34 on 200 acres).
Interest, \$65 per acre at 7 per cent.

acre. The following is the cost of raising

Rental value of house (1 acre as to 200

Net cost Cost per bu. 18.45c. My wheat crop harvested in '87 cost me 38 65-100c per bu. There is no guess work or estimating the above, but taken from book account a kept by me with all farm crops. MILO, Barry Co., Peb. 8th.

Calhoun County Sheep-Breeders.

BATTLE CREEK, Feb. 6 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The Calhoun County Sheep-Breeders' As sociation will hold its annual meeting in Battle Creek on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The meeting will be open for the discussion of the more important questions of the day pertaining to this great industry, and a gen eral invitation is extended to all to attend and promote the interest on that occasion. W. J. LAWRENCE, WM. RADFORD, President

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

English Shire Stallion, Lord Byron 329 (4543); imported and owned by Geo. E. Brown & Co., Aurora, Kane Co., Ills.

Importers and breeders of Shires may feel encouraged at the outlook for these noble horses. They have grown gradually wise men have ignored this fact, and their shafts directly in front of the cutter and the in public favor in the United States for 14 own and all human experience, in discuss- horse will travel in the center of the road. years; rapidly during the last five; and they | ing this silo question. What physician does | where he should, and it will do away with have gone ahead with a rush the last two not know the oft times wonderous effect of the big ridge in the center of the road years, carrying everything by storm, having a little iron given to his patient. Pallor gives which would make it better for both double won first prizes at every prominent show place at once, as if by magic, to the ruddy and single travel. It would look very awkthroughout the west where they have come glow of health. And with this change ward to have the shafts center the near in competition with other draft breeds. At weakness and lassitude are replaced by front wheel of a buggy, and they are just as discussion, with Professor Ashley Clapp, of the Chicago Fat Stock and Horse Show strength and energy. How often too we find much out of place on a cutter. It would be they have won first for three years in suc-E Brown & Co's Holland-Major (3135), and so our food digests, and we feel like new shafts of his cutter squarely in front of it

any breed. The reason why the Shire impresses every more of the carbodydrates, etc., but it practical horseman favorably at a glance, touched the spot. The expert cattle feeder The idea of placing the shafts of a cutand bears a critical examination, is because of his nicely-balanced proportions, together with his wonderful bone and muscular dewas lengthy but exceedingly interesting. It | velopment. There is no surplus or useless weight about him-every pound being available, and every part in proper proportions. We refer our readers to the picture of Lord Byron which appears in this issue. It will bear more than a passing glance.

> How many times we see heavy horses whose weight is a positive disadvantage to them; for the reason that their bone is too light and muscle and sinew deficient. Some that appear to have strong legs will not bear close inspection; for the bone is found to be round and covered with meat instead of being backed by sinew. This fault is rarely found in the Shires. Their legs are not only large, but the bone is flat and flinty in quality, and the sinew well-defined and not

we not do better.

In ensilage or silage, a shorter and so

better word, we have this better substitute.

It brings the gloss and vigor of good pasture,

and enables us to keep nearly if not quite

double the stock, thus adding to the fertility

of our soils, and the contents of our pocket-

My silo had five acres of corn put into it.

It was not nearly full—there being only 42

tons put in. I commenced feeding this to

all my stock about December 1st, giving in

two or three days after commencing what

silage was only hurt a little, just at the top

very first. The silage was fed in the even-

cut corn fodder-what they would eat-upon

four quarts of meal-equal parts oats and

corn with cobs. The cut stocks were moist-

ened and the grain turned on. For three

formed the entire feed, if we except a little

about the straw stack. Now I have twenty

head of cattle, ten horses and about fifty

sheep, yet the silage February 1st was only

about half gone, and I am sure my stock

never looked better than now. I am fully

persuaded that twenty acres of corn silage

have usually had nearly as much as this of

After feeding four weeks a two-year-old

heifer sucking a calf was fed on silage alone;

she would take about fifty pounds a day. It

will be remembered that corn and all was

cut and placed into the sile. For the month

of January this heifer increased 11/4 pounds

per day and her calf increased 21/4 pounds

per day for the same time. My brother and

hired men all remarked on the improved

condition of this heifer. I believe all my

acres of hay.

hidden by fat or flesh. A well-bred Shire has a clean, bony head: prominent, bright eyes; neck well set on massive shoulders and carried high, and rising gracefully from his withers; the body is deep, ribs well sprung, loin strong, quarters long and carried well out to the tail. and not drooping; thighs heavy and extending well down to the hock-a point where many horses are deficient. They vary in weight from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs.; the larger ones measure from 11 to 12 inches below the knee and 14 inches below the hock. Their feet are exceptionally good. English breeders are compelled to be particular about this point, for a poor foot could not stand the stone roads of the country nor the granite pavements of the city.

No other horse has a more hardy constitution or greater natural energy than the Shire, and it is these qualities that are bringing him to the front. They are worthy the careful attention of all breeders of heavy horses for practical purposes. They are commanding high prices in the eastern cities and in the lumber regions.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

The Michigan monthly crop report for February was issued on Friday last. The crop report is compiled from 899 reports, representing 674 townships. Wheat suffered no injury in January, the ground being covered with snow averaging a depth of eight inches in the southern and twentyseven inches in the northern counties. The condition of live stock is slightly below

Reports of wheat marketed at 284 mills and elevators in January make an aggregate of 547,460 bushels. The total amount of wheat reported marketed for the six months from August to January is 8,938,040 bushels, or 28 per cent of the crop of 1887.

The report also gives the State apiarian statistics for 1887. The number of colonies of bees in the spring of the year was 41,889, a loss of 12,700 in wintering. The number of pounds of comb honey produced was 1,218,016, and of extracted honey, 252,212, and of wax, 9,271 pounds.

heed to the hay. The hay was then replaced with meal, when to our surprise and wonder they still kept to the silage. I tell you this appetite for silage tells volumes. The chemist's analysis is nowhere compared with it. It says I know what fills the gastronomical bill. It is silage. In feeding this silage it is raked each day from the top. Thus there is no freezing, moulding or trouble of any kind.

and placed them side by side in the manger of several of the cows. The cows of course

had not had hay for several weeks but had

had silage daily. They all at once com-

menced to devour the silage but paid no

A gentleman-a very conserative manwho has watched my silo from first to last .a man who has never run in debt even at the grocery, not a cent,-startled the Maple River farmers' club at its last meeting. He was asked: You have seen the silo, what do you think of it? I think I should build one this coming season, even if I had to run in debt to do it. I tell you, Mr. Editor, while I do not believe in the farmer's contracting debts, I do believe that any farmer who builds a barn and omits the silo makes a stupendous blunder. Michigan ought to build 1,000 silos next summer.

A REFORM SUGGESTED.

CLARKSTON, Feb. 3, 1888.

To he Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I think a little reform is demanded in the country in the matter of having the thills, or shafts, of a cutter centering one runner. and the horse thus being compelled to travel in front of that runner, frequently having it FEEDING ENSILAGE OR SILAGE. strike against his heels. The day has arrived when nearly every man has a cutter, The proof of ensilage, like that of the and two-thirds of the travel on our country pudding, is surely in the eating. Many roads are single sleighs. Now, place the cession. For two years it was won by Geo. | to renovate our whole digestive machinery, | ter, but next winter let every man place the was open to the world for draft horses of men. Now it was not that this modicum of and see what a nice effect it will have upon food was more stoutly nitrogenous, or had the roads.

> recognizes the fact that his cattle, indeed all ter centering one runner was undoubtedly his stock, are in this respect like himself: first adopted to enable the single horse to A few apples, potatoes, or roots remove have the benefit of a beaten track to travel the capricious appetite of an ailing cow or over. There does not seem to be any other horse. We feeders have long wished we reason for it, and as the greatly increased could have a winter ration that would give travel keeps the roads well beaten, there is the relish to appetite and mellowness and no longer a necessity for it. Besides, as gloss of skin and hair that the rich grass Mr. Smith suggests, the placing of the pastures of June always produce. This is shafts squarely in front of the cutter will why the English have valued roots so highly, keep down the unsightly and sometimes and why all of us who keep nice stock dangerous ridge in the center of the road. would have to raise or grow roots, could which makes it difficult to turn out when passing a team. We see no reason why this reform could not be carried out with good results to all concerned. It is only custom and prejudice which make the present style of drawing a cutter general. Besides, we believe the horse would travel with more ease and not have his heels hurt by the runner striking against them. Who will be the first to put the idea to a practical test?

-----Over-Stocking Cows at Exhibitions

Amongst the many vicious practices which they would eat up clean, once a day. The we see creeping into our leading exhibitions may be mentioned the growing habit of nerand at the edge-even this did not smell or mitting cows to remain unmilked for 24 to taste bad, though it seemed tasteless and 36 hours before leading them in the ring to lifeless—was so sweet that one entering the be judged. Under all circumstances, the barn would not know that there was any objects are mercenary, and the agony insilo in it, and was relished greatly by all flicted upon the victims is often intense. It the stock; sheep, horses and cattle, from the is one of the basest forms of cruelty to animals, predisposing the sufferers to many ing. In the morning all the stock was fed forms of disease, and condign punishment should be meted out to the owners. If the which was placed for large cows in full milk cow is for sale, the object is either to give her the appearance of being a good milker, or, if she has not recently calved, to make her appear to maintain her flow for a conweeks a very little timothy hay was given siderable length of time. If a prize or a reat noon, since which the ensilage and cut ward is the object, then the exhibitor hopes stalks with the four quarts of meal-less, of to influence those judges who are really course, with young animals and sheep-has sensible enough to think that the yield of milk has something to do with the merits of straw they munch, while out on warm days the animal. Some judges are somewhat squeamish about the contour of the udder, and the overstocking inquity is a sort of cheap bribe for them. If this obnoxious practice is not speedily

brought to a halt, it will give rise to deleterious consequences not yet dreamed of. Many would keep my entire stock well, whereas 1 of the most disastrous iniquities of our day have had smaller beginnings than this corn, as much oats as corn, and as many Special methods of feeding, drenching and drugging have been discovered, which unnaturally and abnormally increase the milk secretion for such vile purposes, and in some instances the innocent sufferers have been known to remain for weeks under such treatment without milking, thereby causing serious and permanent injury to the udder .- Farmers' Advocate.

A Kansas farmer says: "I have less than one square rod of strawberry plants, which I stock would have done better could I have treated them in the same way. I had not enough silage to do so; but I shall soon have in the future. My sheep, and especially my uckling fall eolts show the excellence of silage. My brother, a few days since, took silage and very green, bright timothy hay

Che Forse.

LUCERNE FOR HORSES.

The sensational records made in the past few years by horses bred in California have turned the attention of horsemen to investigating the reasons for their superiority. Some ascribe it to the climate, others to the grasses of that State, and alfalfa, or lucerne, is also said to be an important factor in the problem. This has suggested the growing of alfalfa in the Northern States as a food for horses. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Utah Territory, says of it as a substitute for any other kind of

grass or hay: . "I advise trying lucerne on some old plags before giving it to good horses or colts. Out here good horses are fed timothy and redtop at \$11 to \$12 the ton in preference to lucerne at \$7 to \$8. No one thinks of letting a good road horse have lucerne. ituated that other hay is not accessible, and draymen and teamsters compelled to exercise rigid economy, do feed lucerne, but the effect is not desirable, nor horses perform so much labor as when fed on oats and regular hay. Lucerne is a strong diuretic and possesses other medicinal properties. Colts raised on it will not keep in good condition on any other Lucerie is an excellent feed for cattle, but they must never be allowed to eat it wet with rain or dew while green; it is nearly sure death. Lucerne will thrive on any sandy or gravelly soil; is very sensitive to cold while young; should be planted in spring after all danger of frost is over; wants plenty of water at the start; if the first winter is not too severe it will by the second season be strong enough to stand almost anything. Fresh manure should not be applied to lucerne as a top-dressing, un less very thinly indeed, as it will burn it up. These observations are based upon eleven years' practical observation and experience where lucerne is extensively raised and

Lucerne is a native of a warm dry climate, and we doubt if it ever becomes valuable as a forage plant even in Ohio or Indiana, much less in this State. Where i succeeds it will produce a large amount o feed, and this has made it a favorite soiling crop in southern Europe. It is of rapid growth when once established, but slow to start. It needs weeding when first started, or it will be choked out. In dry seasons i does best, and will stand cold well. But a wet season, or a succession of them, will greatly damage it-perhaps beyond recovery. It requires a light warm soil, with a deep subsoil. A stiff clay will not grow it. The late E. T. Bryan, of Marshall, Calhoun Co., gave it a trial about twelve or fifteen years ago. The first two seasons it showed up well, and he expressed the belief that it would prove valuable in some portions of this State. Later results were not encouraging, and it was allowed to run out. If grown it must be cut early, just when the flowers begin to come, or it will become woody and indigestible. Alfalfa is very nutritions, and when once started, quite hardy, sending its roots deep down into the subsoil. After a field has been in alfalfa for a time these roots, owing to their length and strength, make it difficult to plow. It is a perennial, and on suitable soils will produce good crops for a number of years in succession. As for growing it for horses in this State we do not think it worth while trying. Good timothy hay, clean oats, blue grass pastures and pure water will furnish just what is wanted to grow good horses, and

THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

The biennial meeting of the National Trotting Association was held in New York on February 8th. About fifty delegates were present. Among the business transacted was the empowering of members to make drivers wear distinctive colors; fees of substituted drivers are increased, and some other minor changes in the rules were adopted. Major Johnson, of Kentucky, was elected President to succeed Judge Grant, Col. Snowden First Vice President, and Mr. M. Shafter Second Vice President. The District Board's are as follows:

Eastern District, George M. Stearns, Morgan G. Bulkley. and William Strickland; Atlantic District, David Bonner, Paul H. Hacke, and G. W. Archer; Central District. M. J. Payne, Thomas Axworthy, and L. G. Delano; Western District, U. C. Blake, John L. Mitchell, and W. R. Woodard; Pacific District, N. T. Smith, L. J. Rose, and Jesse D. Carr.

The meeting passed resolutions thanking the retiring President, Judge Grant, for his long and faithful services.

Judge Whitehead moved and T. J. Vail seconded the motion that Chester's Record Books be taken by the National Association as prima facie evidence of records, but on discussion action thereon was indefinitely postponed. Col. Edwards suggested the issuance of certificates identifying each performer for the more effectual preventation of ringing, but the suggestion was negatived.

It is rumored that ex-Secretary Vail is after a re-election as an endorsement of his course while Secretary. Such a scheme would be apt to split the Association in the middle, and as this has already been done once, the fragments would be rather weak.

In the course of his remarks Judge Grant referred to the growing importance of the American Trotting Association. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Buffalo, and the fight for place will be made there by Mr. Vail. It seems hardly probable that the Association will be weak enough to attempt to carry Mr. Vail after the record he made while Secretary.

Major Banks and Evergreen, the pair of thoroughbred horses with which Madame Marantette gave exhibitions at various trotting meetings last summer, died recently in Michigan from the effects of pinkeye contracted in Boston last November. Evergreen was by Liverpool, a son of Bonnie Scotland, out of Sophia Winn by Hiawatha, Major Banks by John Morgan dam by a son of Glencoe. William C., another of Madame Marantette's runners. died on New Year's day, and about the only one of value she has left is the park horse Woodlawn, whose exhibitions were so well liked by the public.—Breeders

Thoroughbreds, were they? Why the Gazette has repeatedly declared that thoroughbreds were too "rattle brained," "had no heads," etc., to learn anything. Facts are stubborn things, and neither respect persons, theories or newspapers.

Horse Gossip.

WE notice that the gelding Prince Middle on, record 2:201/4, by Bay Middleton, recently changed hands at Milwaukee. He was bred at Battle Creek, this State.

THE trotting stallion Shiloh, formerly owned by Wm. Westover, of Bay City, is now owned by H. V. Hughes, of East Saginaw, who will keep bim in the stud.

2:25, to Chicago parties. The price is reported at \$1,000. He will be on the track the oming season. The proposition of Wallace's Monthly to do

move in the right direction. MESSRS. S. A. BROWNE & Co., of Kalama 200, have purchased from Dr. S. C. Schwartz

of Dayton, Ohio, the bay yearling stallion

Stockwell, by Nutwood, dam Contention by Aberdeen: 2d dam, Strife by Ashland; third dam, Ophelia, by Hamlet. OLD BUCKSKIN, the horse rode by Lieut, L Baker, of Lansing, in the pursuit and capture of J. Wilkes Booth, died at Lansing on Feb. 3, of spinal meningitis. He was famous through-

placed on exhibition in the State museum. CLEMMIE G., 2:15%, died February 6, on the farm of Mr. Gordon, Glendale, O., of rupture of the diaphragm, caused by foaling a dead filly. Clemmie G. was valued at \$20,000. She was 11 years old, and was by Magic, dam by Berkley's Edwin Forrest. She was purchased by Mr. Gordon in 1885 for \$10,000.

out Michigan. His skin will be mounted and

BILLY BALDRIDGE, record 2:3414, owned by Niles Baldridge, of Ovid, Clinton Co., died the past week, from inflammation of the lungs. He was foaled in 1880, sired by Royal Fearnaught, dam by Fisk's Mambrino Chief; 2d dam by Kemble Jackson Jr. His friends thought him good for 2:25 the coming season.

OUR Paris correspondent, in a communica on just received, gives the following interesting bit of news regarding the importation of draft horses into the United States:

M. Hynderick draws attention to a point erlooked at agricultural exhibitions, namethe not awarding prizes to famed stallions. which though aged are still kept for breeding purposes. The children are recommended but not the parent. They are the stallions which breed well, that ought to be rewarded. The same authority draws attention to the advantages of the Beigian draught horse for exportation. This fact will likely become of greater importance, now that it is rumored the French Government is becoming alarmed at the drainage of Percherons from the country. Some wide awake Americans are already arranging to install agencies for the 'best things in horse flesh ' in Belgium.'

THE Southern Michigan and Northwesters Ohio Trotting Circuit, consisting of Three Rivers, Mendon and Quincy, Michigan, and Montpelier, Ohio, has adopted the following dates for its meeting: Three Rivers, May 16, 17 and 18; Mendon, May 23, 24 and 25; Quincy, May 30, 31 and June 1, and Montpelier, June 6,7 and 8. With the exception of Three Rivers the associations invite nominations to three colt stakes, the entrance to which will close on March 1. No. 1 is a stake for two-year-olds, half-mile heats, two in three, \$10 entrance, with \$25 added. No. 3 is a stake for three year-olds and under, \$15 entrance, with \$25 added. No. 6 is a stake for four-year-olds and under, mile heats, three in five, \$20 entrance, with \$25 added. In all stake nominations 50 per cent of the entry fee must acompany the nomination on March 1, 25 per cent on April 1, and the balance on May 1.

Everything at the right time. When you have catarrb, the right thing at the right time is Warner's Log Cabin Cream. Price 50 cents a bottle. Rest Catarrh Remedy known.



THE COST PER ACRE OF WHEAT. CORN AND OATS.

From the Michigan Crop Report, January 1, 1888.

The questions concerning wheat, oats and corn for this report are substantially the same as for the January reports of 1885, 1886 and 1887, and the results of the investigation are presented in the same form as in

previous years. Each crop is credited with its preportionate share of the rental value of the farm dwellings, because from the nature of the case, each must be charged with its propor tionate share of the interest, taxas, repairs and insurance on the dwellings, at the same time that it is charged with the wages of laborers who are supposed to board themselves, and of course dwell in their own

paid out of their wages. The whole number of reports received is in the potato trade. For instance, should it 775, representing 600 townships. Five hun- pay to ship to the United States in quantity, dred and twenty-one of these reports are from 366 townships in the southern four the demand would not only be enormous tiers of counties, and 132 reports are from but an increasing demand would be brought 116 townships in the fifth and sixth tiers of into existence. The fact is the English po-

countries. The total area of improved land represented is 69,388 acres, of which 14,186 acres, or the demand and trade that has arisen; and 20 acres in each 100, were in wheat; 7,578 for ourselves we should not be surprised if acres, or 11 acres in each 100, were in oats; 7,486 acres, or nearly 11 acres in each 100, were in corn; and 14,267 acres, or 21 acres

in each 100, were in hay. temized for this report, of producing and tato. Another thing we learn is that culture marketing, at the usual place of market, one and climate have a wonderful effect upon acre of wheat in the southern, central and certain vegetables such as may be seen in northern countries respectively, and in the the tuber. The American sweet potato is

	Southern four tiers of	Counties.	Fifth and	Counties.	Northern Counties. State.			
Cost of-								
Plowing	81	57	#1	80	#1	97	\$1	66
Fitting	1	09		95		79	1	08
Fertilizers purchased		13		04		05		11
Barnyard manure		40		32		28		39
Seed	1	21	1	25	1	26	1	28
Drilling		35	. 1	38	1	46	1	36
Harvesting	A	66	1	93	1	57	1	65
Threshing		97		80		88		96
Marketing		64		80	1	02		64
Interest at 7 per cent	3	85	2	45	1	83	3	28
Insurance		06	-	09		15	"	07
Taxes		35		30		21		32
Repairs		97	0	85		74		94

Subtract from the above totals the value ter. 'The first week in June is the time, of straw per acre and the rental value of since then there is a good opening for plenty

dwellings, and there remains as cost of pro-\$10.76 as the average for the State. Divid_ age yield per acre, the cost of producing and ern four tiers of counties is found to be 72 and 1-tenth cents, in the central counties 59 and 9-tenths cents, in the northern counties MR. ELMER HATCH, of Horton, Jackson 51 cents, and the average cost in the State county, has sold the pacer Rebellion, record 67 and 5-tenths cents.

The average cost per bushel in the southern counties is nearly ten cents, and in the State five cents, higher than the cost of rais. away with cup records and substitute a rule ing the 1886 crop, as shown in the report for by which every horse winning money in a January, 1887. This is due to the lower southern counties amounting to three and 8 bushels, per acre. The low cost per bushel straw in that section. The average price of wheat January 1,

1888, was, in the southern four tiers of counties, 80 cents per bushel, in the central countries 77 cents per bushel, and in the northern counties 74 cents per bushel. The crop of 1887 sold at these prices would bring the farmers in the southern section of the State \$1.28 per acre, in the central counties \$2.75 per acre, and in the northern counties \$3.37 per acre more than the expenditures for fertilizers of all kinds, seed, insurance taxes and repairs, seven per cent interest on the value of the land on which the crop was raised, and day wages for labor.

If the expenditures for wages, fertilizers seed, insurance, taxes and repairs, less rental value of dwellings, be considered capital invested in the crop the net profit on investment in the southern counties is nine and 8-tenths per cent and in the State 14 and 7 tenths per cent. It should here be borne in mind that these figures indicate the profit to correspondents whose crop was better than the general average. The average yield per acre as now returned by correspondents for their own crop is greater than the average as returned by threshers in October by two and one-half bushels in water, and allowing the animal treated to the southern counties, and by two bushels ' have access to no other water. in the State.

The number of wheat fields reported is 1,068, of which 36 per cent were upon oat stubble, 20 per cent upon wheat stubble, 18 per cent upon summer fallow, 16 per cent upon clover and timothy sod, and 10 per cent upon corn ground.

The average cost of the grain per acre for the four years 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887, in the southern four tiers of counties, is \$13.05, and the average cost per bushel 66 and 4tenths cents; and for the entire State the average cost of an acre is \$12.32, and of a bushel 65 cents.

The cost of producing and marketing one acre of oats in the southern counties was \$12,91, in the fifth and sixth tiers, \$11.64, in the northern counties \$11.20, and in the State \$12.42. Deduct the value of straw and rent, and divide by the average yield per acre, and we have 30 and 5-tenths cents the cost of producing and marketing a bushel of oats in the southern counties, 25 and 7tenths cents the cost in the central counties, and 22 and 8-tenths cents the cost in tion to our varieties of potato. the northern counties, and 28 and 6-tenths cents the average in the State. The average price of oats in the State, January 1. was 33 cents per bushel,

The cost of producing and marketing one acre of corn in the southern counties was \$15.92, in the central counties \$16.30, in the northern counties \$16.68, and in the State and divide by the average yield per acre, and we have 26 and 4-tenths cents the cost ears of corn in the southern counties, 19 and 8-tenths cents the cost in the northern counties, and 23 and 8-tenths cents the average in the State. The average price of per bushel of ears.

The cost (wages) of a man, team and plow one day, including value of board of man and keep of team, in the southern counties, is \$2.72; in the central counties, \$2.78, and in the northern counties, \$3.07 The average for the State is \$2.78.

The net cost to the farmer of a ton of hay in the southern counties is \$4.80; in the central counties \$3.95, and in the northern counties \$3.84; the average for the State being \$4.57.

Foreign Potatoes for the United States.

With regard to the results of the Americans buying up large quantities of Irish potatoes, referred to last week by Mr. Du Mosch, we think upon the face of it, should houses, or in houses the rent of which is this branch of trade continue, that a complete revolution would speedily be effected season after season, then it is too clear that tato, on account of its quality and flavor, seems to be very much appreciated; hence this demand and sale in America became permanent. If so, we shall have to deal with a strange stage of things in shipping to a country containing over 4,000,-The following table shows the cost, as | 000 farms such a simple vegetable as a po not relished as the sample sent by us to the States; and, if it were not for the cost of transit, it is clear that America would have to obtain her potatoes from England. We do not, however, think at present that this branch of trade will continue or develop into great proportions, but in years to come nothing would surprise us. The effect of the Americans taking our surplus potatoes would be that the old potato or late trade would be improved considerably, and in this sense also, the new, for this reason, that by the time the early potatoes were ready to dig, the markets would be pretty clear of the supply of old; hence a greater demand would be created for the early productions. With regard to the time the new \$13 66 \$12 05 \$11 16 \$13 06 potatoes (outdoor) should be ready, we say

that as early as they can be shipped the bet-

of goods. Our correspondent, Mr. D. A. ducing and marketing the wheat grown up- Du Mosch, will find that the above deals on one acre in the southern four tiers of fully with the point raised by him, but we counties \$11.62, in the central counties would urge the necessity for growers to go \$9.64, in the northern counties \$7.46, and in for quality, for quality is better than quantity in every sense. It is a fatal mising these amounts respectively by the aver- take to find growers generally neglecting one of the most important points in connecmarketing one bushel of wheat in the south- tion with culture. Without quality, no profit or at least no satisfaction either to grower or salesman. This we have so often written about that it is hardly necessary for us to say more at present on the matter, but we trust that these potato growers at least will see our remarks are absolutely necessary .- Horticultural Times.

The Times had better wait another season before feeling certain that the United States is a good place to send British potatoes to race shall be timed and so gain a record is a yield per acre in 1887, the decrease in the It is this year, as we have had a failure of the crop and prices are high. But this is only tenths bushels, and in the State to three periodical, and next season will probably see potatoes—good ones—selling at 25 to 30 of producing wheat in the northern counties | cents per bushel. As foreign potatoes have is in part due to the high value given to to pay a duty of 15 cents per bushel, there would be only 10 to 15 cents left for the grower, the shipper, freight, etc. The British farmer had better not invest heavily in potato growing for the markets of this country. It may prove a very disappointing business. The idea that it is the quality of the English potato which leads to its importation is nonsense. It is simply the scarcity of the home grown article.

Agricultural Items.

THE Bohemian oats men are reported to be working their little scheme in Missouri, where they took \$300,000 out of the farmers of a ingle county.

CANADIAN papers say that the provinces must look to the United States for an outlet for their surplus barley. There is no demand for barley from England.

THE Health Department of Chicago has

seized and condemned over half a million pounds of meat designed for consumption in that city, as diseased and unhealthful. THE Texas Advertiser recommends as specific for cholera in swine and fowls, the

leaves of prickley pear, beaten and soaked in

EASTERN parties allege the potatoes import ed from Scotland are not nearly so good in quality as the domestic article, selling for ten cents per bushel less. Those who have tried

them for seed say they are no good for that

purpose; there is an abundant growth of tops

but no tubers. A PENNSYLVANIA firm that makes a special ty of growing potatoes, raised on 22 acres of clover sod, an average of 312 bushels pe acre. On two acres specially prepared and fertilized they raised 650 bushels per acre Sounds big, but shows what careful selection

of seed, fertilizing, and culture will do.

CARTER'S Cetewayo potato is an agricul tural novelty the original stock of which came fro.a Zululand, where it forms the chief food of the Zulus during part of the year Its flesh is purplish-black, slightly veined with white, and when boiled is mealy with a peculiar flavor pleasant to some but disagreeable to others. It is an enormous cropper and free from disease but its color and flavor are so greatly against that it is no acquisi-

HON. M. L. SWEET of Grand Rapids, has The calves are kept in basement rooms by themselves with appropriate places for each to eat their hay and ensilage, and another place to eat their mill feed or grain. The yearlings are either in the yards or confined in the numerous stables. The older heifers \$15.87. Deduct the value of stalks and rent, and milch cows are in their stanchions on slightly raised floors, with grated drops of about 18 inches in width and two feet in of producing and marketing one bushel of depth in the rear of them to receive their excrement. The grating was made of 2x3 hard wood for the sides with cross-bars of three fourths inch, round iron entered once in four zches in sections of about six teet in length, and moveable, so that as often as these drops corn in the State, January 1, was 29 cents or reservoirs become filled the "ladders," if one may so call them, are removed, and they can be cleaned out into wheelbarrows and wheeled out, to be removed very soon to the fields. The cattle in passing in and out avoid stepping on these gratings, and the plan saves the entire manure and enables them to keep the cattle so much more cleanly, and save so much more of the liquid manure, and also greatly cheapening the expense of re moving the same and of keeping the cattle elean.

> WE wish to call attention to the liberal offer of Samuel Wilson, Seedsman, Mechanicsville, Bucks County, Pa., whose advertisement appears in this issue. Mr. Wilson is not only a large grower of flower and vegetable seeds. but makes a specialty of introducing new varieties of corn, oats, potatoes, &c., besides dealing in all the best and finest breeds of poultry. His illustrated and descriptive catalogue will be sent free to all who apply for

Che Poultry Pard.

Why Young Turkeys Die.

During a number of years in which I have made the turkey a study, I have read the rural papers from every part of the world, and have never seen good reasons given why young turkeys die. My own theory is this: In the first place the gobbler mates with a hen but once during a season of one clutch, which fertilizes from ten to twenty eggs and an observer not practically interested is liable to make a wrong conclusion. The eggs at the time of mating are in all stages of development, and necessarily some are larger and in better condition for absorbing a sufficient amount of vital force to insure life. There can be only two to four eggs sufficiently developed at the time an egg was laid to insure vitality. It is necessary that a mating should take place at each place at each stage of development, for no case is known where fertile eggs were obtained after the sixth egg laid by a turkey, or if life came to six or more, no case is recorded where more than four or five lived, and in most cases only the two eggs that are fully developed at the time of mating will ever bring strong, healthy turkevs.

The care a chick receives during its early life has all to do with its future, but if the chick has no vitality to begin with, no ordinary power or care will have any effect. A careful observer will find that if the first Janesville.

two or three eggs laid after mating are taken and marked these will be the only ones that ever bring a chick to full development of life and health. The others that do hatch have no vitality, and the chicks live only on the supply they receive from the

air. They eat nothing, and what they are forced to eat is never digested; this alone will kill them in a day or two. The organs of absorption have no action, they are powerless to operate, and this is caused by the electrical connection. The blood is stagnant from a slow and weak circulation, and this is caused by a lack of oxygen. The chick, in fact, is in a deplorable condition so far as anything ever yet done is concerned and my opinion is that after the chick is hatched in this weak condition it had better be left in peace to die .-- Country Gentle

THE old plaster off walls is good for poul ry; it supplies the necessary lime.

It is no great wonder that New Jersey farmers and profit in the poultry business. They make their hens lay in winter and get 45 cents per dozen for the eggs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Rural New Yorker says: The best and safest way to pack eggs for shipping is to use small, light baskets with handles. I first place hay seed or oat chaff in the bottom-fine hay will do on this I put a layer of dry sawdust, then every egg is wrapped up carefully in light tissue paper, so as not to come in contact with the sawdust, which has a tendency to get damp and stop the pores of the egg. On this I place a layer of eggs, so as not to touch each other. On this I place more sawdust. When the basket is nearly full, I fill up with fine hay, over which I fasten fightly a piece of drilling or canvas, to keep the eggs in their place and prevent jarring.

E. J. BROWNELL, well known poultry raiser, says: My hen house is detached from all other buildings, and so I can safely adopt the following plan for destroying and keeping clear of vermin. I prepare a swab at the end of a stick four or five feet in in length, and saturating this with kerosen sprinkle it over with all the flowers of sulphur that will adhere to it; then lighting i I scorch the roofs and sides of the building with this flame, applying it directly to every part I can reach. By means of this treatment, occasionally removing and burning the old nests and scorching the nest boxes -which should always be made movable so that they can be taken out for this purpose and scorched with a fire made of strawshavings, or some other light materialsucceed in keeping clear of lice with com paratively little trouble.

There is more experience, time, and brain work represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other medicine. I s this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla pe uliar in its curative power, and the remarkable cures it effects. Give it a trial.

P. M. AUGUR tells us the right kind of manure as well as the quantity necessary can only be ascertained by experiment. Cases of over-manuring are rare, and there is little danger of plants or trees suffering from this source. Anything that helps the health and vigor of the plant will help the yield and quality. But we must be careful not to let manure take the place of tillage.

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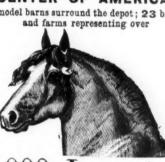
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For a "BIG INJUN" 3-Wheel Sulky Plow Address GALE MANUF'G CO., Albion, Mich



Horticultural.

CELERY CULTURE.

FARMERS' CREEK, Feb. 4th, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you, or some of the subscribers of your paper who are engaged in celery raising, please give me through the FARMER information about its cultivation? have a black ash swamp that has been thoroughly subdued, and is now in timothy it is drained by an open ditch which is partly closed so that wild grass has worked in. If this ground is drained and plowed early in the spring, would it be in condition for elery raising next season?

What kind of celery is the most profitable for field growing? How long previous to the transplanting of the plants should the seed How far apart should the plants be placed in the rows and how far apart

How is celery blanched that is grown About how much labor would it take to Are there wholesale dealers to whon it

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A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER BY H. L. STEWART, PRAIRIE SIDE CELERY GARDENS.

Low, moist and damp ground is the best for the perfect culture of celery, although it may be grown upon almost any ground under favorable circumstances. Meadow land should be plowed a year, and well harrowed in the meantime, to secure the best results; and as it requires rich ground stable manure is the best fertilizer, but, in its stead commercial fertilizers may be used to good advantage. The celery seed should be sown under favorable circumstances, sixty days before transplanting. The ground on which it is transplanted must be well pulverized, and the rows marked off four feet apart with a corn marker, the plants being set in the row five inches apart, but the tops of the plants should be broken off so as not to require too much strength of the plant while it is get. ting a start. The weeds must be kept out until time for blanching, which will be from 50 to 60 days from transplanting.

The blanching may be done either with boards, paper, or tile, but the latter is preferable where you only have a small quantity to blanch. But dirt is death to celery in warm weather. The tile is put on by taking two pieces of tin 13 inches long, the shape of a tile cut lengthwise through the middle. Fasten these together with small hinges so that they will open and shut like folding doors. Clasp this around the plant, slip the tile over this and draw out the tin. The paper is put on with the same kind of a tin or folder, wrapping the paper around it. and winding the paper with number 24 wire. The size of the paper may be about 12 by 18 inches. If boards are used they are stood up on edge, one on each side of the row, and held in position by a wire with a hook on each end and about six inches long, slipped over the boards at each end and in the middle. When it gets cooler earth may be used without injury to the

In putting away for winter a couple of with a board stood up edgeways every foot to keep the celery apart.

There are many varieties of celery; but the best are Boston Market, Perfection. Hartwell, La Plume, Chestnut. There are some self-blanching varieties but they re- covered deeply, two or three inches being ly destroyed by the common round-headed many rare new flowers and valuable improve quire greater care and experience in raising. sufficient, and then the soil should be apple-tree borer, Saperda bivittata of the ed vegetables now first introduced by this celery is about \$300; but when once produced there is no difficulty in selling it.

*** Hints on Destroying Certain Insects. We have thousands and thousands of difspeak about to-night are only three. These three are the ones that do the greatest harm First, the green fall caterpillar; second, the red spider; third, the mealy bug. I have killed the insects just named for the last three years with the greatest success. I even raised them by the thousands only to find out whether I was right and whether I used the right material to kill them.

Now to come back to the green caterpillar. This insect makes its appearance late marks apply particularly to blackcaps. in the fall, and is a great nuisance to roses We all know it eats the leaves and hollow. out the buds before we really notice the insect. The best way to kill these insects is a very simple one, viz: By putting ten centa worth of Paris green in a barrel of water. Sprinkle the rose bush every morning and evening with this. After having done this two or three times the caterpillars are killed field begins to fail, which it will do after a knife, gouge, or some similar instrument and they never make their appearance again. Before sprinkling the rose bush with this poisoned water it must be sprinkled with clean water, so that if this does touch the leaves and buds, it has not such a great effect on the plant, because the poisoned water mixes with the pure water; but if the sprouts should be allowed to the plant, and poisoned water comes on a dry leaf it has nothing to mix with, consequently it might for blacks may be practised. easily affect the plant.

Second, the red spider.-Sprinkle the affected parts with warm sulphur water in the morning and evening for about two

spider are gone. eats itself into the bottom of the roots, and them and will be bothered forever. There showed up again. Now I found out a special thing to kill these insects. Get two waterbuckets full of pure blood and pour it into a barrel of water; let it stand about two weeks your plants that are troubled with mealy bugs about two or three times. A few weeks afterwards you will see that all the mealy bugs have disappeared. Besides killing the mealy bugs, this blood-water shows itself as a very good fertilizer. The Bouvardia blossoms got two times as large and bright, and on roses it showed itself very useful. It gave the rose a deep, bright color. Now, if it would not kill the mealy bugs, which is certain, it would pay fo every rose grower to water his roses with

I never could find a prettier and nicer growing plant for private use than in a butchershop. All the plants full of mealy bugs I sold to butchers in my neighborhood. Some of the plants I thought would not live more came to the conclusion that it must come from the odor of the butcher-shop. Meantime I began to water my plants with bloodwater, and there I had struck the very thing I had so long been looking for.

I shall make one remark about the scales The best way to kill the scale is to wash the leaves or limbs with Wolf's Orange Soap, This surely kills them .- Wm. Edfelsen be fore the Wisconsin Florists' Club.

Peach Trees from Pits.

The following discussion occurred at the late meeting of the West Michigan Fruit Growers Society at Paw Paw:

C. Engle, of Paw Paw, who has been en gaged in growing peaches from the pit for several years, had planted pits from many of the best varieties. Some sorts will reproduce themselves from the pit more often than others. Pits planted from the same tree will produce many different sorts, some ripening early and others late. He finds the best results from planting the Crawford pits, although pits from Hill's Chili will often come true. Many good varieties have been produced from Hill's Chili pits. The Barnard will often reproduce itself from pits. He plants selected pits from the best varieties, and in this manner has produced some valuable new varieties of peach.

C. J. Monroe asked Mr. Engle if he were to plant out a new peach orchard of 1,000 trees which would he prefer; trees grown from pits or trees grown in nursery and budded. Mr. Engle said he should prefer the trees grown from pits. C. J. Monroe: Will you give the method

you would adopt in growing these trees from the pits and your method of selecting? Mr. Engle: I should first select the pits from the best varieties and plant. When ready for planting I should select the most ber of years foreman of large wagon promising trees. The tree is an indication of what the fruit will be. By long experience and careful observation I am enabled to judge quite accurately by the tree. I am so well satisfied with my experiments that I will continue them in the future.

H. Dale Adams had visited Mr. Engle and examined some of the trees grown from pits; hinks Mr. Engle is doing much for the benefit of fruit-growers, who will receive the benefit of such experiments. Mr. Adams once received a peck of pits of the Hill's Chili. They were planted and nearly all produced Hill's Chili of fine quality.

W. A. Brown said there are trees grown from Hill's Chili pits, some of which are an improvement on the budded trees commonly sold. ***

Culture of Raspberries.

W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experimental Station, tells farmers how to grow raspinches of dirt may be put in a box or barrel, berries: On light soils where there is but and the celery closely packed in that; but if little heaving from frost, they may be there is too much for that, dirt may be put planted in the fall. The best method is to in the cellar and the celery stood on that open a furrow six or eight inches deep, putting the plants in the bottom.

The red kinds may have the furrow entirely filled at once, and if set in the fall the soil should be heaped above the plant several inches. Blackcaps should not be good to prevent heaving. Six feet between ferent kinds of insects, but those I will is practised. Upon heavy soils, early parts of the body and legs are white. This broken. When the shoots have grown the daytime, consequently are rarely seen

and the laterals trimmed back to within 1% or two feet from the main stalk. These destroy the insect enemies of the plant, one and entirely destroy the old.

Hill planting is often practiced with red be five feet apart each way, using two or three plants for each. But two or three if grown in this way summer pruning as

The Acids of Fruits. Mr. George W. Johnson, in his Chemistry

of the World, says, in describing the weeks. Shortly after all traces of the red "vegetable food of the world:" "The grateful acid of the rhubarb-leaf arises from Third, the mealy bugs.-We all know the malic acid and bin-oxalate of potash that every florist is more or less troubled which it contains; the acidity of the lemon, with this miserable insect. Very often it orange and other species of the genus citrus is caused by the abundance of citric acid all work is in vain. Nobody can get rid of which their juice contains; that of the it is only necessary to wrap the base of the cherry, plum, apple and pear, from the were so many things tried to kill this in_ malic acid in their pulp; that of gooseberries | cloth, or even common brown paper, after sect, but nothing has so far been found out and currants, black, red and white, from a vet that will surely kill the insect without | mixture of malic and citric acids; that of injuring the plants or roots. Kerosene oil, the grape from a mixture of malic and and lately Wolf's Vermin Soap has often tartaric acids; that of the mango from citric been tried, but all was in vain, they always acid and a very fugitive essential oil; that of the tam wind from a mixture of citric, malic and tartaric acids; the flavor of asparagus from asparagus acid, found also in until it begins to get "fragrant." Water the cucumber from a peculiar poisonous insome at the early commencement of the summer, and this is one of the wise provisions of nature for supplying a bloodpurifier at a time when it is likely to be blood water. I came to this conclusion a quality to about nine per cent of sugar! ulturist.

follows: 1 noticed for years and years that which it contains, and its flavor to a neculiar substance containing nitrogen mixed with pectic acid. The carrot owes its fattening powers also to the sugar, and its flavor to a peculiar fatty oil; the horse radish derives its flavor and blistering than a few days. I was astonished the next power from a volatile acrid oil. The time I saw the plant, all the mealy bugs Jerusalem artichoke contains fourteen and were killed. At first I couldn't think how a half per cent, of sugar and three per cent, it was that they were so soon killed; at last I of inulin (a variety of starch), besides gum and a peculiar substance to which its flavor is owing; and lastly, garlic, and the rest of of the onion family, derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile, acrid oil; but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined."

Felling of Timber.

At the Forestry Convention in Grand Rapids, held in January, B. E. Fernow, United States Commissioner of Forestry, while the question of how the quality of timber is affected by rapidity and place of growth was being discussed, said that the quality of timber is not affected by the time of felling at all, but it depends upon the after treatment. If the timber is cut in the sap it requires different treatment. But the best time to cut it is in December, when the fermentable substances in the tree are at a minimum. Speaking of the brashness of second growth necessarily more rapid. He said that it was best to cut white oak in the summer and to let the whole remain to allow the green leaves to pump the sap from the wood. He thought that with proper treatment chestnut oak was better than white oak for railroad ties. Speaking of white and Scotch pine, he said that the Scotch pine matured earlier, but that the white pine was the best producer and grew into a much more valuable growth. The Scotch pine matures in 65 years and the white pine in 90 years. In reference to the maturing of forest

trees, Mr. M. Conrad, who was for a numworks in Chicago, said five kinds of timber are foremost in the construction of wagons, mature; shell-bark hickory which matures in from 30 to 50 years; white ash, now very rare, fit to use in 30 years; the tulip tree, or whitewood, requiring 60 or more years to mature fit for use; red or Norway pine, requiring at least 60 years before it is profitable to use. An acre of timber artificially grown is worth five times as much as an to the rod or 160 to the acre—say 110 after make 500 feet or 55,000 to the acre, which would in Chicago be worth now \$14 50 per thousand.

By the above estimate, at the expiration of 80 years an acre of land devoted to timber culture would be worth \$797.50. Comment is unnecessary; the figures speak for themselves. The farmer who could not get more money out of the land by raising cereals or grass, don't know enough to grow basswood or white beans.

The Round-Headed Apple-Tree Borer,

drawn around the plants as they grow. orchardists, and yet this great loss is all due Mulching where fall planting is followed is to negligence. The parent of the borer named is a handsome long-horn beetle, nearrows for the reds and seven for the blacks ly an inch long, the upper side of the body is about right, and eighteen inches and two being marked with two longitudinal whit, feet between plants respectively in the rows stripes between three of brown; the other spring is the best time for planting. Care beetle usually appears in spring about the should be taken when removing plants at same time that apple trees come into full this time that the young sprouts do not get | bloom. They fly at night, hiding during eighteen or twenty inches they should be about the orchard, except by persons who nipped back. This summer pruning causes know where to look for their hiding places. the plant to thicken up and become self- The female beetle deposits her eggs on the supporting without stakes. Numerous side stems of the trees near the ground, where branches will grow out, forming a plant at the bark has been shaded and become soft, once bushy and productive. These re- thereby facilitating the entrance of the young grubs so soon as they are hatched After fruiting the old wood should be cut from the eggs. The grubs bore through the away, the canes of last year's growth and bark and into the sap-wood, where they reall wood of the main stalks above three feet, main feeding for three or four years before reaching maturity, and emerge as full-grown winged beetles. When these grubs have prunings should invariably be burned to once entered the tree, it is quite evident that no outward application of insecticides will which have taken refuge on them. When a reach them, and they must be cut out with four or five crops, it is better to plant a new if they are to be destroyed at all. The presence of the grubs in a tree can usually be detected by the saw-dust excrements which raspberries, and in this case the hills should | they push out of their burrows while feeding. It is better, however, to prevent the entrance of the grubs than to be obliged to severely wound the tree by cutting them out. The grubs usually take an upward direction from the point of entrance, but sometimes they will go across the grain of the wood, and in this case nearly or quite girdle a young tree. The best time to cut out the grubs is

the fall, for at this season those hatched in spring or early summer have not penetrated to any considerable depth into the solid wood, and are therefore readily found and destroyed. To prevent the beetles depositing their eggs in the bark of the trees, stems with strips of bass bark, tar paper, which the outside should be painted with gas tar applied while hot. The wrappings should extend down two or three inches below the surface of the soil and extend up the stem for a foot or more. A few hours' work given to wrapping the trees with some such materials as these named will usually prevent loss from the attacks of borers. the root of the marsh-mellow; and that of The trees, however, should be examined gredient called fungin, which is found in . for the purpose of destroying any grubs that all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber have found a lodgment in the tree, after being offensive to some stomachs. It will | which the old wrappings should be replaced be observed that rhubarb is the only fruit or new ones provided. Washing the stems' which contains bin-oxalate of potash in of trees with soft soap at the time the beetles conjunction with an acid. It is this ingre- are about and laying their eggs is often redient which renders this fruit so whole- commended, and while it must be admitted that such applications are beneficial in destroying the recently-deposited eggs and repelling the beetles, still, they are soon washHorticultural Notes.

THE Northern Spy is a prime favorite in the London market.

P. M. Augur looks upon scattered fruit trees on the farm, one here, one there, as

PEACH growers of Franklin Co., Pa., sort their fruit by machinery. Two growers there realized \$37,000 for their crop in 1887.

N. PHILLIPS says many more fruit trees are infested by bark lice than is generally supposed. He recommends washing the tree trunk with a mixture of equal parts of pine tar and linseed oil. This will not hurt the tree but is fatal to the lice.

Now it is said that New York dealers in teas adulterate their goods with rose leaves, up for the purpose. The rose leaves are regarded as an improvement on the willow leaves heretofore largely used.

N. Ohmen, an Ohio fruit-grower, considers corn the best nurse crop for young orchards. He would not plant pears on sandy or gravelly soils. His very successful orchards of over 3,000 trees are upon a clay loam one foot thick, underlaid by six feet of yellow clay, which rests upon about 70 feet of gravel; the clay does not retain water.

P. M. Augur, of Connecticut, says: "When pine he said that it was caused by the rapid you look at a branch on a young tree that what it did with the load of honey. The growth of the second growth. The second can now be taken off with a knife, imagine it growth has more light than the density of to be six inches in diameter, and if in that came to a young bee, when it would put out the virgin forests permit and the growth is case it would crowd, why take it off now, and let all that prospective growth cut off go bee had no load it would take the houey, almost universal neglect to thin out young rees enough, and not until the trees become a perfect tangle do they begin, when cutting pruning you can leisurely inspect the trees for another load." and remove the eggs of myriads of insects.

J. H. PARNELL, brother of the Irish agitator, who owns the largest peach orchard in Georgia, has bought 150 acres of land at Crystal Springs, Miss., to be planted to peach trees this spring. Crystal Springs is becoming famous as a center of small fruit and truck" growing, the crops being largely consigned to the North. A large canning factory has been been built to take care of a surplus when prices are not remunerative. The prospect for the coming spring includes viz: white oak, which takes 80 years to 650 acres of tomatoes, 300 in beans, 250 in peas, 100 in radishes, and 250 in strawberries, which will be ready to ship in May and June.

JOSIAH HOOPES, in the N. Y. Tribune, says: In an average season Sharpless is the best strawberry we have, although Mt. Vernon has its advocates. Crescent is generally of too poor quality. In planting only the first acre of natural timber. Mr. Conrad deduces always taken from a one-year-old bed. This simply using an elbow." the following conclusions after years of insures vigorous fruiting plants in the shortmature deliberation. One tree would grow est time. If set very early in September, six or eight inches apart, they will fruit the next 80 years. After 80 years each tree would year. A bed should not be allowed to yield more than two crops, and still better if bu one good crop is realized before plowing them under. This system requires a new bed to be planted each year."

W. ATLEE BURPEE & Co., the well-known nd extensive seed growers of Philadelphia, Pa., have now ready for mailing, gratis, to all interested in gardening, Burpee's Farm Annual for 1888. This popular catalogue is brighter and better than ever before. It is a handsome book of 128 pages, with hundred of engravings, two elegant colored plates and artistic cover. Besides careful, accurate descriptions of standard Arden, farm and flower Many thousand of young trees are annual- seeds, bulbs, plants, etc., it also describes iging firm. W. Atlee Burnee & Co have gained such a reputation for the high quality of their seeds, that they fill over 3,000 mail orders a day in their busy season.

Apiarian.

Bee Cellars.

The members of the Ontario Beekeepers Association favor cellars for the keeping of bees over winter.

Mr. Alpaugh thought that any cellar could be kept dry if the temperature were raised to the right point, and that point he thought was about 55 deg. In answer to a call for the description of his cellar he explained that it was 25x30 ft. inside divided by two partitions, one running the 30 ft. made a room 10x30. The second ran at right angles, making two rooms, 12x15 and 13x15 respectively. Around the bee cellar, which was 13x15 and at a distance of about six inches from the wall, he has a brick wall built all around, thus making a deal air space. The joist overhead was ceiled with matched flooring and the bottom was of concrete on very damp clay. From 250 to 300 colonies could be wintered without any trouble. At the present time there are 215 colonies in the cellar, which had been in use for two years. For ventilation there was one chimney 4x8 in., which ran to the top of the house, also a four-inch pipe which ran up through the centre of the house. He objected to sub-earth ventilation, thinking that it was not necessary. If the bees must have more air he would partition half the place in which the air might come ard be heated to the right temperature before it was let into the bee repository.

Mr. McInally's cellar was described as follows: It was built underground, the inside measurement being 20x37, with nine feet ceiling. The walls were 18 inches to two feet in thickness. There were four subearth ventilators of six inch tile, two of which were about 275 feet long, the other two being about 100 feet long. They all came into the cellar 18 inches below the bottom, which was of clay. A draft pipe seven inches in diameter ran from the stove up above to within six inches of the cellar floor. The bottom of the draft pipe was bell shaped about three feet in diameter. A "cooler" pipe communicating with the out " side came in about the centre of one of the sides of the cellar. It was ten feet long and so arranged that he could regulate the amount of outside air which he had admit. ted. It was intended for keeping the temperature right in the spring. The cellar was partitioned off, making one room about 7x20 feet, the windows were darkened with straw and no vegetables were kept in the cellar. In the winter of 1884 64 colonies were wintered, the temperature being 48 deg. to 50 deg. During the winter of 1885, ed off by rains, and are but temporary in 150 colonies with the temperature 50 deg most needed. Beet-root owes its nutritious effect. - A. S. Fuller, in American Agri- to 52 deg.; during 1886, 223 colonies, with the temperature 52 deg. to 55 deg., and at

the present time there were 115 colonies with the average temperature of 48 deg. to 50 deg. and he had yet to lose the first colony. Last year his bees were put into winter quarters on the 26th of November and were taken out on the 25th of April.

THE Western Christian Advocate, speaking as one who has suffered says: "What is the chief end of bees? To get out patent hives. What is the best patent hive? The best hive is not patented. But don't some of these patent hives fool the moth? No; they fool the men who buy them. What patent hive is most useful? The new one in the barn with a hen's nest in. But is there not more money in patent hives than in bees? Yes; but that time is almost over. But how are we to know a poor hive? It has a great many doors, draws, hinges, the refuse roses of the florists being bought cracks, crevices, nooks and corners which look like conveniences, but in which the bees will stick fast. Who are the great bee savants of this country? The men who don't use patent hives. Are bees profitable? Not to those who buy patent hives."

G. M. DOOLITTLE, watching his bees through the glass of an observatory hive, describes the action of a loaded bee returning to the hive: "By watching the entrance through the glass I could see the loaded bees come in, and when one came on the side next to me I could easily see bee would pass along on the comb till it its tongue toward the young bee, If this but if it had our field bee must try again till one was found that could take the load, when it was given up to it. The field bee mutilates the tree badly. Again, now, while then rested a little while, when it would go

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canadian Bee Journal relates the expedient which satisfactorily heated the cellar in which his bees were confined to a safe temperature "Take a lamp with the largest wick you can get. Keep the wick well trimmed and turn it up as high as you dare to avoid any unpleasant smell; set it on the cellar bottom. Now get two or three lengths of stovepipe (seven inch is the best) and set it over the lamp and let the bottom edge of the pipe rest on blocks about half an inch high, so that the cold air at the bottom of the cellar can enter the pipe. This creates a draft and a stream of hot air will pour out at the top like that from a double heater coal stove! The light from the lamp (which might otherwise disturb the bees) is shut up in a round spot on the ceiling or turned off in and strongest plants are used, and they are any direction you choose to send it by

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Lowell Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared. Jos. Dunphy, 214 Cen-

Praise tral Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps Hood's on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely. Many more might be given had we room.

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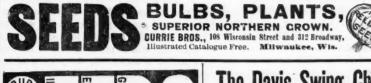








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DETROIT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888

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WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 37,734 bu., against 60,154 bu. the previous week, and 48,950 bu, for corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 1,001 bu. against 753 bu, the previous week and 18,028 bu the corresponding week in 1887. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 1,352,864 bu., against 1,139,073 bu. last week and 2.737.968 bu, at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on Feb. 4 was 41,086,654 bu. against 41,761, 084 the previous week, and 61,770,031 for the corresponding week in 1887. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 674,430 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 20,008,947 bu.

Sales during the past week foot up 2,194, 000 bu. of spot and futures against 1,921,000 bu. the previous week. The market has ruled weak as a general thing, notwithstanding a fair demand for both spot and futures. Cash wheat is 1/4 @ 1/4 c lower than a week ago, but May futures have declined 1%@1%e in Detroit and Chicago, and %e in New York. On Saturday the feeling was firmer, but did not respond to the reports of other markets, which were generally higher than the previous day. There has been a good export demand, and the week closes with foreign markets all steady.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Jan. 21st to F.b. 11th, inclusive:

		240, 1	TA () " %	24.0
		White.	Red.	Re
Jan.	21	8734	8636	
5.6	23	87	86	
616	24	86	85%	
64	25	8614	85%	4.4
66	26	86	85%	
6.6	27	86	8514	
6.6	28	86%	8534	
46	30	85%	85	
6.6	31	8546	84%	
Feby	. 1	851/4	85%	
46	2	E51/4	8434	
4.6	3	8516	85	
65	4	85%	85	
66	6	85%	8414	
115	7	85	8416	
8-6	8	8456	84%	
66	9	85	8416	
64	10	84%	8456	
64	11	85	84%	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on th various deals each day of the past week were

as follows:	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.
Monday	4444	***		881/
Tuesday	8436			8736
Wednesday	****	*		87%
Thursday				87%
Friday	****	****		87%
Baturday		****		87%

A single sale of No. 1 white for May delivery was made on Saturday at 89c.

One year ago No. 1 white wheat was sell ing at 82c, and No. 2 red at 81%c. In futures No. 1 white for May was quoted at 841/c. and No. 2 red for same month at 84c. It is thought the visible supply will show

a further decrease in the next statement of at least 750,000 bushels.

The demand for flour from Great Britain continues good. Foreigners have also been liberal purchasers of wheat in the New York.

Chicago and St. Louis markets the past We direct attention to the State crop re port, especially the percent of the last crop marketed. It seems incomprehensible that

hands of the buyers, especially when country millers are purchasing wheat in this city for shipment to interior towns. The exports of wheat from Russia during last year are reported as equal to about 66,-000,000 bu., against 50,000,000 bu. in 1886

so small an amount has passed out of the

and 88,640,000 bu. in 1835. . The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage

to Great Britain and the Continer rope: Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 41,761,081 10,880,000 1,136,000
Total bushels Jan. 28, 1888 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Jan. 29, 1888	58,777,081 55,278,250 56,464,132 85,060,719

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Feb. 4, 1888, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange. aggregated 160,000 bu., of which 40,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 120. 000 to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 200,000 bushels, of which 180,000 went to the United Kingdom and 20,000 to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1887, which was the beginning of the crop year, to February 4th. have been 24,560,000, including 12,680,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 11,880,000 to the Continent. The wheat on passage from India Jan. 25 was estimated at 720,000 bu.

One year ago the quantity was 3,568,000 bu The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending February 4 were

consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Jan. 21 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,952,664 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase of 6,961,800 bu., as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1886-1887.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted quiet with moderase offerings. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No.2 winter, 6s. 7d.@6s. 8d. per cental; No 2 spring, 6s. 7d.@6s. 8d.; California Nc. 1 9s. 8d.@6s. 10d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 869 bu., against 3,118 bu. the previous week, and 31,358 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. Shipments for the week were 11,821 bu., against 15,899 bu. the previous week, and 68,196 bu. for the corresponding week in 1887. The visible supply of corn in the country on Feb. 4 amounted to 7,817,070 bu. against 7,134,733 bu. the previous week, and 16,460 588 bu. at the same date in 1887. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 682,337 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 45,008 bu. against 56,631 bu. last week and 88,640 bu. at the corresresponding date in 1887. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 8,643,518 bu. Corn has ruled dull but firm all the week, with values practically unchanged since a week ago. No. 2 is quoted at 513/c per bu., and February delivery at 51c. No. 3 spot would bring about 51c. Receipts have here are light. It is apparent that other grains are being largely utilized for feeding this year, or the price of corn would be higher. At Chicago corn closed 1/2c lower than a week ago, spot No. 2 selling at 471/4c. The market was moderately active in a speculative way, with fluctuations in values within narrow limits. In futures No. 2 for March is quoted at 47c; for May at 51%c, and for June at 50%c per bu. By sample corn sold there at 491/4c for No. 2 yellow, 471/2@47%c for No. 3 yellow, 471/2c for No. 2 mixed, and 4714@471/c for No. 3 The Chicago Tribune says that the Grain

Dealers' Association has issued a report showing reasons to believe that the corn crop of last year in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska was 94,000,000 bu less than the Government estimate for those four States. The document also says that the crop has been marketed quite closely in many parts of the area noted, and intimates that the supply of corn on hand is really small for this time in the crop year. Other advices say that within the last few days the corn on the Mississippi bottoms north of Cairo has been well bought up at about 53c by parties who want it to

send South. The Liverpool market was steady with fair demand on Saturday. The following are the latest cable quotations from Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 10d per cental; February delivery at 4s. 9%d: March at 4s. 914d., and April at 4s. 9d per cental. Values are about 1d. (2c.) per cental lower than a week ago.

The receipts at this point for the week were 28,954 bu., against 22,074 bu. the previous week, and 23,240 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 1.110 bu, against 873 the previous week, and 4,500 bu. for same week in 1887. The visible supply of this grain on bu. the previous week, and 4,885,202 at the corresponding date in 1887. The visible supply shows a decrease of 107,569 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 27,477 bu., against 20,005 bu. the previous week, and 10,767 bu. at the corresponding date in 1887. Oats are dull and weak, and values have de clined. No. 2 white will not bring more than 351/4c, per ba., a decline of 1/6c from a week ago. No. 2 mixed are dull at 331/4 c per bu.; light mixed have not made a record for a couple of days, so it is difficult to say manner." how they would sell. Receipts during the past week were larger than usual, but stocks held here are not heavy. At Chicago oats ruled stronger than corn at the close of the week, but prices are lower both for spot and future delivery. No 2 mixed are queted there at 28c per bu. for spot, 31%c for May delivery, and 31%c for June. At New York the week closed with oats higher than the day previous and the demand quite good. A considerable quantity was taken on Saturday for export. Prices, however, are lower than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 white, 393/4@41c; No. 3 white, 381/6 @391/2c; No. 2 mixed, 38@ 38%c. In futures No. 2 mixed for February sold at 38%@38%c, and May at 38%c Western sold at 41@47c for No. 2 white,

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

and 37@41c for mixed.

The markets are in rather a mixed condition at present. While eastern markets are | week ago. dull and generally lower, at the west the product rules firm, and in some instances has improved in price. So far as our local market is concerned, dairy stock of fine quality is rather higher than a week ago, while creamery is steady and unchanged. uotations range as follows: Fine packdairy, 19@20c; extra, 21@22c; choice airy rolls, 18@19c; medium to good dairy cked, 16@18c; medium to good dairy rolls, @17c; creamery, 26@28c, the latter for oice. The bulk of the receipts are rolls, nich are in better request than usual and held firmly. At Chicago fancy Elgin creamery is quiet, owing to lessened demand from the east, where prices have declined. Fresh dairies and rolls are in only moderate supply and sell fairly Quotations are as follows: Fancy Elgin creamery, 29@31c per lb; fine lowa, Wisconsin and Illinois do, 25@27c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 15@17c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 17@ 22c; common and packing stock, 121/2@ New York the market has lost ground

irregular. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says: "The course of the butter market has been decidedly unsatisfactory the past week, more particularly on creamery, supplies of which have been excessive, and with stocks prices have ruled weaker and irregular, es-

grades are often offered 2@3c apart in price. Summer and fall made creamery have scarcely any attention. Really fancy State dairy tubs or firkins are in light supply and stocks pretty well concentrated, with holders firm and confident in their views. Such grades have a fair inquiry, but under grades are tending to drag. Imitation creamery has ruled slow and irregular in sympathy with genuine creamery. Western dairy very quiet and tone weaker. Factory butter arriving more freely."

Quotations in that market on Saturday

EASTERN STOCK.		
Creamery, State, tubs	21	@26
Creamery, State, firkins	20	@22
Creamery, Penn., fancy	80	@31
Creamery, prime	24	@26
Creamery, good	21	@23
Creamery, fair	18	2020
Creamery, Western, June	18	@21
State dairy, tubs, fancy	26	@58
state dairy, tubs, good	53	@25
State dairy, tubs, fair	19	@21
State dairy tubs, ordinary	17	@18
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fancy		@
state dairy, Welsh. tubs, prime	28	@25
state dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	19	@21
State entire dairies, fancy		@25
state entire dairies, prime	53	@23
state entire dairie, fair to good	19	@21
state dairy firkins, good to prime	20	@23
WESTERN STOCK.		
Western Creamery, fancy	28	@29
reamery, Elgi , fa cy	31	@32
Western imitation creamery, choice	23	@24
Vestern do good to prime	20	@22

17 @19 1514@16 23 @24

olls, good to prime. The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending Feb. 10 were 112,934 lbs., against 214,507 lbs. the pre vious week, and 148,003 lbs. two weeks dropped to almost nothing, and stocks held previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1887 were 200,436 lbs.

Western factory, ordinary

The market holds its position with much steadiness, and the irregularity noted at other points has not affected it. Quotations here are 12@12%c for full cream Michigan, 10%@11c for Chio and 12%@13c for New York; good to choice skims, 9@10c. These are the ruling quotations, but we know of one Michigan factory which has sold its product about 1/2c higher than our quotaions all season, and recently closed out the 14c per lb. delivered, and could not supply Quality tells the story. If there were more of the same quality made in Michigan, New York and Ohio cheese would not be selling in this market. At Chicago the week losed with some improvement in the shipping demand, and a fair local trade in full creams. The market was quiet but steady. Exporters took some stock, but generally the lower grades. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10%@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 111/2@111/4c; Young America, 121/2@123/4c; low grades, 6@9c; skins, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9@ 10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 131/4 @14c. The New York market appears to moderate, and on the basis of former values. and spirited. The Daily Bulletin, in its weekly review says of the market:

'Cheese has developed nothing to enourage a 'bullish' feeling, yet, on the other hand, buyers who have sought to btain concessions met with little or no success, especially on full cream stock term probably should now be applied almost wholly to white cheese of perfect quality, of which the remaining parcels are few and quality in colored goods is made up mainly f the combination factories, and while here is some pretty good 'holding' show them in full blocks when there appears an opportunity to do so. Quite a number of exporters have been buying during the week in a desultory sort of way, but mainly of cheap cheese, setting the peg at 11c for an average top notch, and looking at anything promising a margin from that figure downward, not even feeling it above their dignity to take up the Pennsylvania abominations pretty freely at 1@ 1%c per lb. The home trade has, we think, the average been better than last week out struck the market in rather an irregular

Quotations in that market Saturday were

	*	
	as follows:	
	State factory, fancy, white	1214@123
	State factory, fancy, colored	12% 0 12%
	State factory, choice	11% @12
	State factory good to prime	114 @115
	State factory fair	10%@11%
	State factory ordinary	10 @104
	State factory, light skims, fine	91/2 2 10
	State factory, part skims, good	8400 9
	State factory, part skims, fair	71400 8
	State factory, skims, ordinary	6 @ 7
	State factory dead skims	8 @ 5
	Obio flats, fine	111/2012
	Ohio flats, ordinary	10 @1114
Ì	Pennsylvania skims	1 @ 2
1		

The receipts of cheese at New York during the past week were 18,908 boxes against 8,184 boxes the previous week, and 7,332 boxes for the corresponding week in 1887. The exports from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,181,406 lbs. against 2,857,780 lbs. the previous week, 2,147,846 lbs. two weeks ago, and 1,619,506 lbs. the corresponding week in 1887.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was steady, with American cheese quoted at 58s. 6d. per cwt., the same figures quoted one

WOOL.

As a whole the wool market shows som improvement in tone, but so far without causing any appreciation in values. The eastern woolen markets are doing better. the demand for heavy weight goods having increased. This has caused manufacturer to become more liberal in their purchases of wool. It is now believed that a change in the wool tariff is not likely to be made by the present Congress, although there will probably be an exceedingly bitter debate when the tariff bill now being constructed in committee is presented to the House. But we feel certain that the more the matter is discussed the stronger will be the position ot wool, and the more friends the industry will have.

At Boston the market is in a rather bette condition, taken as a whole, than at any time for some months past. The demand for fleeces continues good, and the sales 13%c; roll butter, 14@18%c; grease, 7@8c. At show a very fair movement in these wools Medium wools have also gained strength during the week, and closes weak and from the increased demand, principally washed and unwashed combing, which is now quoted considerably stronger than two weeks ago, while No. 1 clothing is also strong at the upper range of quotations. There is a particularly good request for of nearly all grades steadily accumulating Michigan X fleeces, which have sold in pecially those showing serious wintry de- some instances at an advance of one-half 426,000 bu. less than the estimated fects, and with holders anxious to sell some cent a pound for combing wool, both washed

and unwashed, and for pulled stock. The movement in territory continues steady. There has been some trading in Texas wools, but stocks are getting cleaned up quite close. California spring wool is meeting with a fair request. Combing pulled is sought for, but is scarce, as the receipts have been lighter than usual. A liberal inquiry is reported for B supers. The sales in that market for the week comprise 3,854, 500 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled and 330,000 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 3,184,500 lbs, against 3,313,000 lbs for the previous week, and 2,433,000 lbs for the corresponding week last year.

The current quotations at Boston, a compared with those ruling a year ago, are as follows:

Feb. 11, '87, Feb. 10, Ohio & Pa X.... Ohio & Pa XX... Ohio & Pa XX and above... ..33@34c . 35@36c ..36@37c 32@33 Michigan X.... Fine Ohio delaine..... 3214 C

The Philadelphia market has ruled dull all week. Only 475,000 pounds were sold this week, as against 891,000 pounds last week and 535,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Holders, however, are firmer in their views, and refuse concessions in prices. Considerable business could have been done had they been willing to from Thibet. accept any reduction in quotations, but sellers regard present values as being too low to admit of further shading, especially in view of strong markets abroad and holders in the interior insisting upon prices above those ruling on the seaboard. Stocks of de sirable fleeces in that market are light. Ohio fine telaine sold at 341/2@35c, X Ohio at 301/@31c. Ohio medium clothing at 36@ 361/2c, and medium clothing at 38c. Unwashed fine sold at 201/2c for heavy and 23c for light, and fine Ohio fleeces with the de-

laine in them at 23@24c. The New York market is irregular, and the record of business is not what it should be. Values then are about on a par with those ruling in Philadelphia, with buyers demanding concessions. In its review of

the market the Daily Bulletin says: "Business has a more or less uncertain tone still as neither sellers on the one side last of its projuct, less than a month old, at or buyers on the other are working in harmony among themselves, and negotiations the demand for this particular brand. The differences, of course, are not radical, swing about just as sentiment may dictate. yet sufficient to keep alive the same dissatis fied tone so long noticeable and prevent a healthy general market, with a probability that no settled position can be reached until opinions become a little more fixed upon the tariff question. There is, however, a larger amount of business doing, both here and in neighboring cities, manufacturers having made some fair contracts for goods and feeling the necessity of providing material against the same, and while some ir regularity on value is now and then developed, the average of cost does not differ any important extent from the figures for

The London wool sales are progressing favorably for seilers. Wools suitable for the United States are a shade higher, and the have ruled quiet all week, trading being bidding upon all desirable wools is active

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The February statistical report of the de partment of agriculture relates to numbers and values of farm artinals. There is a reported increase in theses, mules and cattle generally held by parties who prefer car- largest rate of increase is in horses, 5 per nishing of plants and the growing of a generally need by parties who prefer carry need by parties who pre domestic sources. Approximating try, though largest west of the Mississippi. The aggregate exceeds 13,000,000. The inthese also, there is a general inclination to increase in cattle is 21/4. It makes the agis nearly as much in milch cows as isfy a judgment against him. in other cattle. In sheep the decline appears to be between 2 and 3 per cent, the aggregate of flocks being about 43,500,000. There is a smaller decline in numbers of swine, less than 1 per cent, leaving the aggregate over 44,000,000. The aggregate value of all farm animals is \$8,000,000 more than a year ago.

Suggests an Easier way to Hang up Hogs.

NORTHVILLE, Feb. 8, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Speaking of hanging up hogs at butchering time, I saw in your last paper a plan suggested that I consider has altogether too much rigging for the purpose spoken of, in these days when a large percent of the hogs raised by us farmers are sold and driven off on foot. If I may be allowed to give my pian I would say take a common fence rail or pole long enough to hold the number of hogs to be hung up, fasten one end to building by chain or otherwise, then wrap a chain about two strong stakes towards the top end, then spread apart in the form of a shear as it were; put the remaining end of the pole in the top of the shear and we are ready. Slide the hog along on the platform

under the lower opening of the shear and hang your hogs easily without any lifting whatever. I can make such an arrangement in ten minutes any time. We scald our hogs in a potash kettle, temper the water by putting a hoe in the water, if it drys quickly the water is too hot; if slowly put your hog in all over. It saves a great deal of hard work. It makes

no difference about the hanging part whether it be kettle or barrel. H. R. HOLMES.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, has just received from Europe consignment of choice silk-worm eggs which he will distribute gratuitously to all persons who desire to raise silk-worms and who are so situated that they can do so satisfactorily. He will also be able to furnish books of instructions in silk-culture before the sericultural season commences. For two seasons he has been purchasing ocoons from American silk growers at an average price of 95 cents per lb., and wishes still further supply with which to continu the experiments now being made at Wash ington in the reeling of silk from the cocoon. All, therefore, who seek a market for their cocoons or who wish silk-worm eggs or books of instruction or information of any sort in relation to the industry can obtain the same, free of charge, upon application to Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissione

H. B. Jones, of Dexter, formerly a well-known stockman, died of consumption last

of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

FREE TRADE FOR ALL.

WILLIAMSTON, Feb. 6th. 1898. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

I am very much pleased with the discuss ion of the subject of free trade, as I like to hear both sides; but I must confess the other side looks pretty thin. Now the way some of our friends construe moderate protection is unrestricted doses of free trade for the farmers and high protection for the manufacturers. Now why not save those eastern clerks that perilous trip by placing manufactured goods on the free list? Gentlemen, if we have got to have some free trade let us take our medicine straight. Some of our free traders seem to think if we would only let Australia and the Argentine Republic dump their wool into our ports free of duty they would be willing to pay one dollar and fifty cents a bushel for our wheat just for ballast to get home. I cannot really understand the logic of the argument that free wool should enhance the value of our wheat; but perhaps Frank Hurd could tell. By the way, the next thing we shall hear from that astute gentleman he will be advising the Ohio wool growers to introduce some thoroughbred hydraulic rams into their fine wooled flocks to produce some of that longlegged carpet wool that we have to bring DEWITT J. HARRIS.

FROM AN INGHAM COUNTY FARMER.

HOLT, Feb. 9, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

It is perfectly laughable to read the comments on the tariff question in the FARMER. We are pleased with the way the FARMER disposes of its correspondents, giving, as it does, to all imparial consideration, and exposing fraud as it should. It is eminently the farmers' paper-working in their interest, and should have their hearty support.

We notice in a late issue of the FARMER Feb. 6) that T. P. Dunham is, or has been perplexed with his butter-could not get it to come; has had to throw some of it away It is evident that his cows have not had salt at regular intervals. Cows should have salt at least twice a week, as should also all the other cattle.

Butter will come, and should come, in 30 minutes if cows are properly fed and cared for, and temperature at 60 degrees. Would not try to churn without a diary thermometer. It will pay for it'self in one or two churnings. We have churned from 15 lbs. to 21 lbs. of butter at a churning all winter, and have not had any trouble; but, as stated above, our cows have salt regularly on Monday and Thursday mornings each week Attention to details is of much importance. Now, brother farmers, we believe in the

wool tariff of 1867. Let the discussion of this important subject go on. HOLT.

Not if they Decide to Hold the Order. DRYDEN, Feb. 7th. 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Can a person countermand an order given for hedge fence furnished by the Michigan Hedge Fence Company? Subscriber. Hedge Fence Company?

If the "order" you signed was the usual one furnished by the Hedge Company, it is really a contract, which binds you to pay so and a decrease in sheep and swine. The much money at stated periods for the furby their not living up to its terms. You could ask the Company to destroy the order, but crease in mules averages 31/2 per cent, the it is optional with them whether they do so or not, as it could be enforced by law gregate over 49,000,000. The increase where the party signing has property to sat

Stock Notes.

MR. B. F. BATCHELOR, of Oceola, Liv. ingston Co., has sold to Frank Eager, of same place, the young Shorthorn bull Red Lad 83105, by Red Baron 83007, dam Giftle 6th (Vol. 32, p. 392), tracing to imp. Staple ton Lass by Sailor 9592. This is represented to be a fine animal, the kind in fact which Mr. Batchelor has a habit of breeding.

MR. FRANK MERRITT, of Charlotte, Eaton Co., has sold to Frank N. Green, of Olivet, the young Shorthorn bull Earl of Brant, by Duke of Brant 55478, out of Roan Duchess 30th, by Duke of Oxford 38th (38172)-2d dam, Roan Duchess 19th by imp. 4th Duke of Clarence (33597)-3d dam, Duke of Bloomfield 11680, and running to imp. Roan Duchess by Whittington (12299).

MR. W. J. GARLOCK, of Howell, Livingston Co., reports the following recent sales from his flock of Shropshires: To F. E. Scott, Romeo, eight imported

shearling ewes, bred by F. & S. Bradburne, Astwood Hill, Redditch, Eng. Dwight Russell. Napoleon, ten ewe lambs

Mrs. S. A. Hamilton, Webberville, two ewe lambs. MR. E. G. RUST, of Saginaw, has just purchased of Prof. A. J. Cook the Waterloo

cow Water Girl 5th. This cow is out of imported Water Girl, and was sired by 32d Duke of . Airdrie 50832, bred by A. J. Alexander. Thus this cow lacks nothing in pedigree, descended as she is from two of the most distinguished Bates families-the Waterloo and Duchess. The Saginaws are not intending to take a back seat in Short-

MR. G. LONGMUIR, of Pontiac, Oakland Co., sends the following report of his sales of Shropshires since the first of September,

To Abraham Shope, Washington C. H., Ohio, one ram lamb. John Flemming, Pontiac, one ram lamb,

registered. C. McClellan, Saginaw City, one ram Valentine Bros., Dexter, eight imported

ewes, registered, eight ewe lambs, registered, and one ewe, unregistered. M. L. Seeley, Mount Morris, one yearling ram, registered, and a two-year-old ewe

W. S. Walker, Utica, Mich., 12 ewes, unregistered, and one ram lamb, registered. George Windiate, Pontiac, 12 ewes, regstered, and seven ewe lambs, registered. T. Simpson, Pontiac, one yearling ram. One-half interest in the celebrated im-

orted ram, Lord Allen, who took first prize wherever shown last fall, to Sotham & Stickney, Pontiac.

In his letter Mr. Longmuir says he purchased of John Milton, Marshall, eight yearling ewes and the ram Sultan 4th, which

now heads his flock. They were all imported in 1887. Could not fill all his orders the

past year from lack of stock. THE D., G. H. & M., and C. & G. T. Railways, the only Pullman sleeping and buffet car line between Detroit and Chicago, offer

a round trip rate to New Orleans, La., of

only \$30 75, and to Mobile, Ala., of only

\$28 75. These tickets are good to return until March 1st. It is believed by many fruit-growers that the extreme cold of the past week has damaged fruit trees. In St. Joseph County thermometers registered 16 to 20 degrees below zero. At Buchanan, Berrien Co., the thermometer showed 16 degrees below zero.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Allen Wesley, one hundred years old, died n the Shiawassee County poorhouse on the

No mother-in-law jokes in the family Wm. Belknap, of Adair, St. Clair County. He married her.

Pontiac congratulates herself on being a ealthy town. Only 48 deaths among her 6,000 nhabitants during 1887.

Hon. Chauncey Davis, one of Muskegon's rominent citizens, died there last week, of neumonia, aged 76 years.

John Green, of Battle Creek, brakeman on , & G. T., was killed at South Bend, Indiana, while coupling cars last week.

Albert Latimer, switchman at the Central Yards at Springwell, was instantly killed while switching cars on the 8th.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails at the State Industrial School at Coldwater. Over a dozen cases are reported.

Judge H. H. Riley, of Constantine, died on the 8th, aged 74 years. He was highly es-teemed for his many good qualities. The boiler at Stencil's shingle mill at Omer

exploded on the 8th, fatally injuring two men.
Want of water caused the explosion. Mrs. Pauline Campau, who died recently at Cottrellville, was the first white child born in St. Clair County. She was 87 years

G. S. Tubbs, of Ovid, manufactures 75,000 hoops in his factory every week. The Romeo Observer thinks that's a good many hoops

Some Detroiters have been taken in by swindiers who sold them packages of tea, found on examination to be tea leaves that had been used before.

The G. A. R. has a membership of about 22,000 in this State, divided among 400 posts. The next department encampment is to be held at Lansing, March 13 and 14. Mrs. Charles Davenport, of Battle Creek, ok morphine with suicidal intent last weel

and is dead. She was but 20 years old, and no cause for the rash act is known. The cause of the epidemics of typhoid fever the State Prison and Adrian Industria school has been ascertained to be imperfect ventilation of sewers and buildings.

Two Port Huron young men indulged in a fight the other evening to settle who should go home with a girl. While they were pound-ing each other the girl very sensibly walked off with another fellow. Palmer, the man under arrest for the mur-

der of his wife at Alma, cannot make the story of her suicide go down with the authori-ties. Dr. Kedzie could find no traces of poison n the woman's stomach. Hon. W. J. Baxter, of Jonesville, died very

suddenly at his home in that town, on the oth. He was 72 years old, and had in his long ifetime held various positions of honor and rust, including State Senatorship. February 9th goes on record as "the coldst day of the season." At this point it was degs. below zero, at Port Huron 11, at Mantee 15 below, while Chebovgan let the mer ery crawl down to-32, then took in the then

Prof. E. D. Hogan, the well-known balloonoon at a height of 10,000 feet, expecting to end safely. It will be as foolhardy a venture as ever man made.

Jackson Citizen: In the spring T. J. Ber nett will begin the erection of a stock barn on his farm three miles south of this city. It vill be 278x120 feet in size, and have th ircular towers 20 feet high and one shaft ver the workshop 50 feet high.

Major Parsons, formerly a well-known and opular business man in Howell, is now fur nishing residents of New York city with Michigan condensed milk. Since Dec. 22nd he has sold 8.000 cases of 48 one-pound canseach, and thinks that for a new concern this is a very creditable showing.

Louis Gerard, teamster, attempted to cre rom Bois Blanc Island to Cheboygan on the ce, with a sled loaded with pig iron. The eam broke through and was drowned and Gerard narrowly escaped a similar fate, only o be so frozen before he could reach a p f safety that he will probably die.

George Heinlein, farmer of Richville, Tus cola County, was returning from market his wood-sled when it was overturned and of the stakes struck him on the back of f the stakes struck him on the back of the eck. The blow was fatal, the unfortunate man being dead when those who witnessed the accident came to his assistance.

Eva Deitz, in jail at Bay City for burglary

sill and setting them on fire against the door

attempted to burn her way to liberty earing splinters from the floor and win

The fire was fortunately discovered in time or the girl and the other prisoners on the same floor might have burned to death. The grand lodge of the A. O. U. W. met in this city last week and elected B. Geiger grand master, and W. Warne Wilson grand recorder. A resolution excluding from the order all saloonkeepers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, also all habitual drunkards, was passed, largely, it is said, owing to the support and influence of the farmers becaused.

onging to the organization. "To steal the pennies off a dead man yes" has been the acme of meanness so long that the expression has passed into a proverb But James Hughes at St. Ignace, last week stole a sliver half-dollar laid on the eyes of a corpae in Walker's undertaking rooms, and can fairly claim the title of the meanest man in the State. We regret to say he registered at the police court as from Detroit.

the support and influence of the farmers be

Church & Co. will not establish salt, sods sh and salaratus works at Port Huron, as they had made arrangements to do. The real rea son of non-fulfillment of their contract is the rospect that salt will be put on the free list, nd can be bought as cheaply on the sea-oard, where they now have works, as it can be made from the great salt beds of this see on. Salt is brought as ballast from England and with no duty to pay there will be no mand for western salt at the east.

The \$15,000 appropriated for experimenta tations in each of the several States having een made available for expenditure, an erimental station is to be conducted at tate Agricultural College in conne the work of the College. About \$1,000 wi be used in experiments to render pine lands productive, and the remainder divided among the various departments. Only a small per cent being available for permanent buildings, this seems the most economical way of using

C. W. McCorkle, connected with work among the Indians of this State when E. P. Allen was Indian agent, says red men are not Allen was Indian agent, says red men are not increasing in Michigan, that the great difficulty in dealing with them is their disinclination to labor or exert themselves in any way, and the stubborn pertinacity with which they adhere to their own language. Mr. McCorkle thinks there is no necessity for having an Indian agent in this State. The expenses for warning the agency are about \$3,000, annual. running the agency are about \$3,000, annually, and it is money wasted, he thinks.

the money.

General. There were 237 failures in the United States

usly against the proposed tax on adulterated

Owing to the recent heavy failures, many

persons are investing in building associations believing them safer than banks.

The number of tickets for the republican national convention has been limited to 8,000, and there have been about 18,000 applications for them.

The postoffice department is arranging fo a fast mail service between New York and San Francisco, which will cover the distance

in 112 hours. General Sherman was 68 years old on the 8th inst. He says he's beginning to feel old —just a little, and that is something the doc-

tors cannot cure. The American Horticultural Society's proposed meeting at Riverside, Cal., has been postponed till 1890, when the members will

convene somewhere in Texas. The mercury got down to 34 degrees below ro at Duluth last Thursday, 32 degrees at St Paul, and 62 degrees at Pembina, Dak. Montevideo, Minn., the cold was so intense the

mercury froze. John Currie, of Galt, Ont., had some unsatisfactory business transactions with Henry Main, a banker of that place, and on the morning of the 8th entered Main's office and shot him dead. Currie had been drinking for about a week.

O. R. Hopkins, of San Francisco, Cal., died of small-pox at the Oakland pest house last week. He was a relative of the millionaire of the same name, and his income from his share of the estate was over \$100 per day Yet he died poor.

No less than 40 white girls have been regularly married to Chinamen at Chicago wit in a comparatively short space of time. The petition of the mother of one of these girls, praying no more such marriages be allowed, led to the discovery.

Montreal fire insurance companies lost \$1, 500,000 by fires in that city last year, the losses being two or three times as large as the premiums received. One company has already closed up business and several more will have to follow suit. John Williams, farmer, living near Dela-

ware, O., was splitting wood and his 12-year-old son was piling it. The lad stooped to pick up a stick of wood just as the father's are descended, nearly severing his head from his body. The boy is dead and the father crased with grief. A. J. Snell, Chicago millionaire and real estate owner, was found dead in his office in the basement of his residence, on the 8th, having evidently been murdered by burglars.

the locks in the doors having been sawed ou and the safe ransacked. The amount obtain ed is not known The Senate will appoint a committee of five to investigate the liquor traffic, its general, economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with the public welfare, and its relations to revenue and taxation; and

also to inquire into the practical results of icense and prohibition. By the explosion of Dupont's powder works at Wapawallopen, Pa., on the 1.th, four men were killed and over fifty injured by flying fragments. Every building in the village was wrecked, a church being literally forn to pieces, and in the neighboring villages glass was broken and chimneys thrown down.

A regular poker-room, fitted up and fre quented by negro gamblers, was found in the lower of a Presbyterian church at Louisville, last week. The negro janitor let the players in, and it is said they not unfrequently slept off the effects of too much liquor on the velvet cushions of the pews, or turned them into couches when dead broke. A paval court of inquiry has brought to

nia to Hiogo, Japan, resulted in the death of five of the crew, and the prostration by lisease of the entire crew. Aside from gross cruelties, the seamen suffered from scurvy, no lime or lemon juice being among the The Metropolitan Bank of Cincinnati, has owed the example of the Fidelity, and gone

inder. The president and vice-president

vere arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$30,000 each. It is said that any bank inspector who understood his business could have discovered the fact that the bank's stock was being used as collateral for loans, which caused the failure. "The sugar trust" in its practical workings, does not seem to suit refiners. The Have meyers proposed the idea of a great sugar nopoly and will derive most benefit from

big job put up by the Havemeyers, and that through the trust, they aim to get back the money invested in buildings and machinery, A St. Louis man who owned a large New-foundland dog kicked the animal one day ast week, and was attacked in return. The log fought his owner. Chris. Hoelcher, and

three of his family who came to his assistance, for ten minutes, when Mrs. Hoelcher succeeded in handing her husband a butcher-knife with which he killed the dog. Hoelcher's injuries are likely to prove fatal. A compound of 25 per cent cotton seed off. per cent of stearine and the remainder pure lard, comprises seven eighths of all the lard in the market. A witness who testified heir customers, the latter were dissatisfie

and complained it was not so good as the former supply, which was adulterated. Henry W. Reese, the defaulting cashier of lingsley & Co., at Philadelphia, is an old of ender, having had previous experier nbezzling. Thirteen years ago he was cashier for Megargee & Co., paper manufacturers, and "sequestered" about \$60,000. The firm compromised with him, being badly involved and fearing injury to their credit, and allowed him to return a part of the money without eing prosecuted. Getting out of his first scrape so easily seems to have had a demon

The statement that 1,000 persons perished n Dakota during the January blizzard is au-noritatively contradicted by the Yankton Board of Trade, which has had men out investigating the actual losses. The number of lives actually lost does not exceed 200 -quite enough, one would think-and this when 75,000 children were at school over an area of 150,000 square miles. Agent Kenney's assertions are denounced as pure fabrications. The losses of live stock have also been greatly exaggerated.

The wives and daughters of the striking niners attacked the "scabs" or non-union nen who had gone to work in the Reading Company's Glendower coliery, last week eventy-five of them, each carrying a loaf of read, met the men and shamed them for taking the places of their fathers and brothers, and offered to share their last crus with them. The men refused and the wome: then pelted the "scabs" with loaves of bread and had names. The men beat a retreat pursued by the angry women.

An attempt was made to rob the St. Louis Express at a lonely spot two miles east of Missouri City last week. But the sheriff of the county had heard of the plot and the train was strongly guarded by a posse, and the surprise was largely on the cobbers Four men stopped the train by a danger sig nal on the track and ordered the engineer of the cab. As the engineer climbed down ball from one of the posse laid the leader low and the rest fied, only to be captured by met concealed in the woods for the purpose Barney Sweeney, a former member of the lesse James gang and a notorious desperado was found to be terribly wounded, and he wil

Foreign. Major Templar, of Chatham, England, ha

een arrested charged with having divulged official secrets. The floods in the valley of the Hoangh river, China, are said to have made 2,000,000 people homeless.

The Marquis of Landsdowne, govern general of Canada, is to succeed Lord Duffer in as the governor-general of ludia at the end of the present year. The Crown Prince of Germany is again

worse, the late improvement being only tem-porary. The operation of tracheotomy is to be performed as a last resort. Jenny Lind's will disposes of £40,000 worth of personal property. She left a legacy of 50,000 crowns to the University at Upsala, Sweden, for the maintenance of poor students, and 5,000 crowns to aid poor theological students at the University of Lund.

A real live papoose, the first Indian haby ever born in England, is the leading attrac-tion at Buffalo Bill's show at London, just now. The baby has been named Frances Victoria Alexandria, in honor of Mrs. Cleve and, Queen Victoria and the Princess of

Disease in a Poultry Yard.

CLINTON, Feb. 1, 1888. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Will some one please tell me what ails have died within the past two weeks. They eat well, comb seems to be slightly red till they die. On opening them I find the heart uncommonly large, liver four times its natural size with small white spots on it, intestines shrunken to almost nothing. Gizzard and crop seem to be full and look the same as in a healthy chicken, the gall also seems to be natural. I feed a variety of food as recommended in the FARMER, with plenty of fresh

Have about forty (all Piymouth Rocks) in a hen house built this fall 12x16, facing the south, with glass front and ventilator in the centre. Any information through the columns of the FARMER will be gratefully

FRANK STANTZ.

The Newer Apples.

Secretary Hammond, of the Illinois Horticultural Society, in the report of the transactions makes a statement of the results of experiments with the newer apples. The Wythe, a new Illinois variety (described by Charles Downing in his Appendix), has proved hardy and productive, the fruit large and good, excellent for home use but of no value for market. Utter, a Wisconsin variety, described also by Charles Downing in the body of his work, is pronounced utterly w ribless. Celestia, a round-headed, slow growing, hardy tree, fruit of good size, very handsome and of fine quality, ripening in m'd-autumn, "should be in every family orchard." Walbridge, formerly much commended, is now generally discarded, and ronounced by Mr. Hammond as small, im-Prfect, poor, and unworthy of cultivation, hough very hardy. The Wealthy, a genralfavorite, has proved "most satisfactory, handsome and good." Haas, a good grower, but poor in quality. Among the older sorts, McLellan (wrongly spelled in the reports "McClellan"), a handsome upright grower, with a very handsome autumn fruit The Porter has been found nearly always large and swooth, the tree hardy and a regular bearer. The Russian varieties grow wel till they bear, when they generally blight and die. Those which prove hardy do better in the extreme north, but south of 429 they are not wanted.

If you want the best garden you have ever had, you must sow

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity n almost every county in the United States shows it, for I now have customers at more than 22,500 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. Over one-quarter of in inillion copies of my new Catalogue for 1888 have been mailed already. Every one pronounces it the most original and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. It contains among other things cash prizes for premium vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$2500, and also beautiful illustrations of over 500 vegetables and flowers (15 being in colors). These are only two of many striking features. You should not think of Purchasing any Seeds this Spring before sending for it. It is mailed free to all enclosing stamp

WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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for return postage. Address

The purest, strongest, dryest and whitest salt yet produced; the very best for the table and dairy. One butter maker who made over 14,000 pounds of butter in 1887 and sold it at an average of 30 cents per pound used the Diamond Crystal Salt and pronounced it the best salt he ever used. Many creameries which have used the Diamond

Ask your grocers for this salt, insist upon having it, compare it with the salt you have been using: dissolve each in pure clear water and notice the difference in the solution. One trial will satisfy you that this is the best salt you have ever used. Manufactured only by the

that contains much lime.

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For Sale Cheap.

The Standard-Bred Trotting Stallion

MANCHESTER 3202,

foaled in 1881, si ed by Enchanter 468, a son of Administrator 357; dam Oriole by Reveler 3109, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For rarticulars address. Mrs. JAMES MOORE,

Milford. Mich.

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FOR SALE. Eighteen months old Shorthorn bulls for sale cheap. Also two Clyde stallions, one eightye rold brown and one three-year-old with white face and wnite stockings. Sound and cheap.

JOHN P. SANBORN, f18-8t

Port Huron, Mich.

Our New Non-Freezing Poultry Waterer won first Price \$2.50. Circulars free. [Pat. applied for.] ap S. A. BACON Grand Rapids, Ohio. _____ 031-36t fe-

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will some one please tell me what alls my hens, and what to do for them? Five and Manufacturers of Fine Pure Paints for House Painting and Decorating, Superfine Coach Colors in Japan, Fine Pure Colors in Oil, Railway Paints, Priming, Filling, Rough Stuff and Surfacers, Pure Ready Mixed Paints, White and Tinted Leads, Carriage Paints Ready for Use, Quick Drying, in Nine Colors, Dipping & Paste Paints for Wagon Makers and Agricultural Implement Makers.

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THOROUGHBRED HEREFORDS Twenty-five heifers and young cows with calves at foot and 25 young bulls from 12 to 18 months old. Stock all first class. Some fine imported cows, richly-bred, the blood of

Old Horace, The Grove 3d and Lord Wilton. Don't be afraid of fancy prices but come and see the stock or write for prices.

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Nearly two hundred horses on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in the Percheron Stud Books of France and America. Prices reasonable, terms easy and stock guaranteed. Visitors always welcome. Carriages at all trains and steamboats. COME AND SEE THE ISLAND FARM.

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42 HORSES FOR SALE,

The rapid growth of Owosso so encroacher

DEWEY & STEWART.

BARGAINS!

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Cruickshank.

Rose of Sharon,

See our advertisement of French Coach Horses in another column of this paper.

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The Michigan Herd of Prize Winners.

At the head stands Clarence (2009) in imported son of The Grove 3d, dam Ruby Partan (5009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322) Barcelor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Princ Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand he fers by Hesiod (6489, and others of equal meric compose the breeding herd.

For the Next 60 days we will offer

Ten Fine Young Bulls at Farmers' Prices. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED!

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD.

300 Cleveland Bays and English Shires. 300 All young and vigorous stock, nearly all imported as yearlings and grown upon our farms her therefore thoroughly acclimated. Stallions and mares of all ages and of the Cho cest Breedin

Also our Celebrated herd of 150 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at very much reduced prices rather than incur the expense and risk of an auction.

A Rare Opportunity is given to secure First-Class Stock at Low Figures. Send for Illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet, and mention this paper. GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois.

ton salt and not one-third as much moisture. The Diamond Crystal Salt is a natural crystal made fine without grinding. All salt is cheap and all can afford the best. Dairy men can't afford to use a salt strongly impregnated with lime, neither can any one afford to use a salt for cooking or table use that contains much lime.

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FOR SALE.

A highly-bred Shorthorn bull of Bates blood out nine months old, color red, and a fine in dividual. His breeding is as follows: Give—Fennell Duke 2d of Sideview 69731 he by Lord Bates 52432, out of Fennell Duchess 2d of Sideview by Inp. Wild Connaught 34099.

Dam—Fantalina 6th (Vol. 26), by 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445.

2 dam—Fantalini 3d by 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445.

32445.
3 dam—Finesse 2d by Millbrook (34851),
4 dam—Fidelity by Desdichado (41325),
5 dam—Frantic 4th by Duke of Oxford (33703),
5 dam—Imp. Frantic by 4th Duke of York (10167),
7 dam—Faith by 4th Duke of Northumberiand (3649),
8 dam—Fidget by 2d E rl of Darlington (1945),
9 dam—Fletcher by Son of Young Wynyard (2859), and tracing to a cow descended from James Brown's Red Bull (97) English Herd Book, and bred by John Thompson.

It will be seen that this young bull contains only Bates and Princess blood, the latter being the family from which Mr. Bates selected the bull Belvedere (1706) for use in his herd. This bull will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. Come and see him. Address A. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich.

Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

I have four young Shorthorn bulls, Princess, Rose of Sharon, Bell Duchess, Young Mary, all sired by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239, which will be sold at very reasonable figures. Address Mrs. JAMES MOORE, MILFORD, MICH.

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call and inspect stock.

Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber; new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; mew Perkins windmill; situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$50 0D per acre; terms one-half down with five years time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address

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Call and inspect stock.

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CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred horthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw co., Mich. au22-26

A & J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn a cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stockforsale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. wy15-6m* A. J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn Sheep, Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshire sheep, Stock for sale. Write for prices and breeding.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co. As breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of bott sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O address Fenton, Genesee county. je6-iy

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. A221y

ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 2.750 by 23d Duke of Airdrie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited. BENJ. F. BATCHELEK, Oceola Center.

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HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered. BREEDING ENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm.

breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock or sale. Correspondence promptly answered. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. 1215-13 H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Mering

OHN C. SHAFP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson OHN C. SHAFP, "Billside Farm," Jackson,
Breeder of Storthorn cattle and Poland
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with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon
Duke of Rath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young
stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Shorthorns, registered and grade Me stock for Sale.

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Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at ressorable places. Every animal guaranteed arepress face. The prospects for Shorthoras are better to-day than at any time in the past five years. J. E. FISK & SON, Jonnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Calhoun Co., Mich. BLAIR BROS. & CURRY

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-iy*

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O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered f the choicest breeding at very low prices
Every animal recorded and guaranteed isitors welcome. Catalogues on application tables in town. An importation just received.

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C. WIXOM, WIXOM, ORKIRAI CO., Dreeder V. of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phylifs, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667. If you want Holstein Cattle cheap be sure and write to us. We have four bulls ready for service and a number of females at different ages. All registered and from good strairs. Write or come and see them at once as we wish to reduce our herd. Short crops! Dull Markets! Prices to correspond. BEKRY & WRIGHT, n21-tf Somerset Center, Hillsdale Co., Mich WM. FISHBECK & SON. Howell, breeders

W of Snorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawber y an . Vic-toris. Herd headed by the Bates buil 3d Mar-quis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale. write for prices.

W.M. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside V. Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breed ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

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E. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and im-porter of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Correspon-dence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-1y

W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys, of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 3187, at the head of the herd. Registered Micrino Sheep.

DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tle of mo popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

NERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Cor respondence solicited. Address, M. Wickham Manager.

Fint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cat the (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock for sale.

Devons.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm ad joining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, R. B. uss, St. Johns., Vice President, L. B. Town-d, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, R. G. Hart beer. Choice recorded stock for sale. Cor-pondence invited. ja9-iy

Galloways.

R. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Jone. P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, America: Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited. JOHN J. BUSH, Lansing breeder of and dealer in Pure. Bred Galloway Cattle, I have one of the largest and finest bred herds in Michigan to select from. Correspondence solicited.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough bred Merino sheep. A large stock alway, on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. C. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomit County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheet of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

R. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Our respondence solicited,

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg-istered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicit-ed. jn10-3m TAMES MCGREGOR & SON. Metamors J Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-ered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my13-

O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited.

JEVARTS SMITH, Ypsiianti, breeder of thor oughbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon: Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some othe best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough ored Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

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Shropshire Sheep. RMERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan breed registered Shropshire sheep. Choice young breeding ewes and rams always for sale at moderate prices. Residence in Genoa, one mile east and one-half mile south of Howell, Mich.

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Wich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. f13-1y.

F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I import my sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., oreeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms. M ONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, im PA porters, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

MUTTON FIRST and wool second practically settles the tariff question. The oldes established flock of Shropshire sheep in Michigan and first on record. I import the best to had. Stock always for sale at moderate rates a mile east R. R. Junc. W. J. Garlock, Howell

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stook Farm. South
Bayen, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from
imported stock. All registered. Largest nock in
Western Michigan. In spection invited. au8-4m

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks.

A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co. breeder of large English Berkshime swine of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

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Poland-Chinas. A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure breeder Downstone Comparing the Choice sows bred to my prize boar to farrow in April for sale cheap. All stock in Ohio F. C. Record. Write for prices



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Essex. A & H. C. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breed-the ers of pure-bred Essex swine. Pigs and choice young breeding stock for sale at reason-able rates. Correspondence invited. stp-mri

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C. shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express

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SUMMIT POULTRY FARM, devoted exclusively to the raising of Standard Plymouth Rock fowls for breeding and exhibition purposes. Prices. for single birds. \$2@5; pairs, \$3@750; trios, \$5@10; one male and five females \$10@20. Address C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti.

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- PROPRIETORS OF -"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the passifive years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color, and cf fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

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Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice mflk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL Tecumseh, Mich.

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Four Choice Shorthorn Bulls - AT -MOUND SPRINGS BREEDING FARM. Sired by Knightly Prince 2d 63283. Prices rea

sonable. Inspection invited and correspondence promptly answered. Address J. W. HIBBARD, Bennington, Mich.



French government made its selection. Do not buy coarse, logy horses unsuited to your section, but come and see large fine horses with the best



Vernon, Mich. GREENWOOD STOCK FARM, Poland China Swine a Specialty.

tock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. B. G. BUELL, Little Prairie Ronde, Cass Co., Mich.

Plain View Stock Farm. ON SALE-SHROPSHIRES. A number just imported from noted breeders in England, recorded and young.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, Ykema Mooie and Pel families represented Choice young stock from imported cows. 200 PURE-BRED FOWLS. Two hundred White Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, P. Cochins, Black Leghorns, Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Stock warranted. Addre s J. W. SALIARD, n22.tf Box 463, Romeo, Mich.

Mound Spring Breeding Farm, J. W. AIBBARD, - PROPRIETOR. Successor to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Shiawassee County. Mich

BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and tries not akin.

SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Ade

Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Merit a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Cor respondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS! I have about Twenty head of fine Cows, Heifers and Calves.







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A PLEA.

Columbia, large hearted and tender, Too long for the good of your kin You have shared your home's comfort and

splendor With all who have asked to come in The smile of your true eyes has lighted The way to your wide open door; You have held out full hands and invited The beggar to take from your store.

Your over-run proud sister nations,

Whose offspring you help them to keep, Are sending their poorest relations-Their unruly, their vicious black sheep Unwashed and unlettered you take them, And lo! we are pushed from your knee; We are governed by laws as they make them,

We are slaves in the land of the free. Columbia, you know the devotion Of those who have sprung from your soil; hall aliens born over the ocean

Dispute us the fruits of our toil? Most noble and gracious of mothers Your children rise up and demand That you bring us no more foster brothers To breed discontent in the land. Be prudent before you are zealous-

Not generous only but just: Our hearts are grown wrathful and jealous Tow'rd those who have outraged your trust, They jostle and crowd in our places, They sneer at the comforts you gave; We say, shut the door in their faces, Until they have learned to behave

In hearts that are greedy and hateful, They harbor ill will and deceit, They ask for more favors, ungrateful For those you have poured at their feet Rise up in your grandeur, and straightway Bar out the bold clamoring mass; Let sentinels stand at your gateway

To see who is worthy to pass Give first to your own faithful toilers The freedom our birthright should claim And take from the ruthless despoilers The power which they use to our shame Columbia, too long you have dallied With foes whom you feed from your store:

It is time that your wardens were rallied And stationed outside the locked door. -Blla Wheeler Wilcox

SPIRITUAL COMPANIONSHIP.

Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us at our side! Is there no baseness we would hide? No inner vileness that we dread?

Shall he for whose applause I strive I had such reverence for his blame, See with clear eve some hidden shame And I be lessened in his love?

I wrong the grave with fears untrue Shall love be blamed for want of faith? There must be wisdom with great Death; The dead shall look me through and through

Re near us when we climb, or fall: Ye watch, like God, the rolling hour With larger eyes than ours To make allowance for us all.

Miscellaneous.

A PAIR OF WEDDINGS.

"You don't say so!"

Grandma Pine looked sharply over her spectacles at pretty Nancy Campbell, who sat at her feet on an old-fashioned "cricket," the blaze of the open fire playing on her bright, flushing face, and lending a richer sande of gold to the crown of fluffy hair that hid her white forehead.

Nanny had come up to Traverse to spend Thanksgiving with her grandparents. She mother could not leave till the next morning. Dr. Campbell was too busy a man to spend more than a day from his practice; and Nanny was glad to come alone, for she had a great piece of news to tell grandma. Yes, with a deeper glow than the firelight on her drooping face, she imparted the wonderful intelligence that she was engaged to Jack Norton, and was going to be married on Christmas. Now grandma was really not much surprised, for Jack Norton was the son of Dr. Campbell's oldest and best friend, and the children had known each other always. Grandma, with the forecasting wisdom of old ladies, had prophesied to herself this result years ago, yet she thought she was surprised to find her prophecy ful-

Perhaps it never would have been had Nancy and Jack lived next door to each other always; but when they were yet children Mr. Norton had left Ridgefield and gone to Boston to live. And Jack, moreover, had been sent to Germany for his preparatory studies, and to England for his collegiate education, so he was as good as a stranger when he came home to share his father's business; and when he saw pretty Nanny, who had blossomed from a plain, angular little girl into a lovely young woman, he fell in love with her after the good old fashion, and she returned his passion with all the faith and fervor of a girl's first serious affection.

They had been engaged several months, but Nanny had not announced the fact to any but her father and mother. She was both shy and cautious, so she waited to tell grandma until the wedding day was set.

Grandma was ready with congratulations. yet, as she drew the fair young head down to her knee and stroked the bright hair with tremulous fingers, she sighed, for she had lived too long not to dread life for the child she loved so well.

"I'm kinder pleased," she confided to grandpa, in that "grand committee of two" which married people hold on matters that interest them or their neighbors, "and I'm kinder distressed too. I don't like this bein' a lawyer, 't never seemed as though 'twas a reliable business, nor one that a real honest, straightforward man could fol-

"Well," said grandpa, thoughtfully, "you've got to take things by and large, Elviry-by and large. There's some lyin' in all business. You don't sell all the big p'tatoes nor all the sound apples in the same barrel ef you're a farmer, nor you don't tell a man how old your critters be, not to a day. Do you s'pose Tatum sells his dry-goods an' groceries on the square always? Don't we get poor drugs for high prices, down to Dean's? An' come to fine it down, Parson Pitcher don't write a sermon every week now I tell ye. There's suthin' bad to everything; 'tain't a heaven on earth down to Bosting, no mor'n 'tis here to Traverse,"

"Well, I don' know as 'tis," replied g:andma, with a sigh; "but anyhow I wish | she's sent me the loveliest present I've had

't she wasn't goin' to be married in Decem

And while Nanny was bustling around in the kitchen the next morning, stirring cold milk into the Indian pudding that today had the great oven to itself, basting the huge turkey in the roaster, garnishing the tongues, keeping an eye on the chicken pie that stood on a tripod in the chimney corner to keep it hot atter it had been drawn from the aforesaid oven, and doing for grandma al! the little odds and ends that are so much work for our old people and so little for young ones, grandma was revolving in her mind certain good counsels for the girl, which might or might not be accepted and acted upon, for grandma had old-fashioned ideas. She spoke at last, her fingers meanwhile busy preparing potatoes for the pot that stood bubbling to receive

"So you're goin' to be married Christmas day, be you, Nanny?"

"No. dear. Christmas eve." "Seems pretty cold time for a weddin'." said grandma, taking up another potato.

"Well, yes. Jack would not wait till June, when I wanted to have it; he said he never believed in long engagements. And mother thinks just so; that is, where people have known each other as long as Jack and I have."

"Goin' to be married in church, I s'pose?" "Oh, ves, and then a reception. Now you and grandpa must come down. I want you to promise."

"We're a'most too old and too rheumaticky, Nanny, to go junketin' round in midwinter."

" No. you're not, not a bit. The cars are warm, and mother'll have a fire in your room, and it's going to be such a pretty wedding. Six bridemaids, granny, all of them pretty girls, too, in low dresses of pink satin, with roses and short veils of tulle. They'll look just lovely. And Dr. Adams -you remember Everett Adams, who studied with father-he's to be best man." "Land!" ejaculated Grandma. "I should

think Jack would be the best man amongst 'em." "Well," laughed Nanny, with a blush that would have been the precise tint for

her bridemaids' dresses, "I think he is; but that isn't what they call him." "And what is 'low' dresses?" queried

grandma "Oh, low-necked, and with no sleeves; just a strap across the shoulder, you know." "Good gracious!" exclaimed the old lady. looking over her spectacles with a glare of horror, "I should think that was 'low'! Dreadful low, too. They'd ought to be

shamed of theirselves!" "Why, gran', it's the fashion."

"I don't care nothing about that, child; it ain't decent, nor it ain't pretty. Who wants to see them girls' bones? and girls in these days haven't got much mor'n skin and bones. Mabbe that young doctor may like studyin' of 'em, and seein' how the j'ints work; but I should rather be a dead skeleton than a live one, if I was a-goin' to be studied by a young doctor."

"Grandma, I do think you're dreadful. Why, Alice Brooks has got neck and arms like a baby; and Rosina Leavitt's are love ly, too, if she is a little dark."

Well, anyway, I call it cruelty to animals to hev them girls go out in that condition of a cold winter's night into a big eraughty church. Be you goin' 'low,' too?'

"Oh, no! It's not the fashion for brides. I'm going to have white satin, high to the throat and down to the wrists, with beautiful lace all about it."

I guess your pa wouldn't let you go any other way," dryly remarked grandma.

"I guess he'd have to, if 'twas the fash ion,' pouted Nanny.

"Well, fools ain't all dead vet." retorted grandma, with some severity. "When I was married 'twas daylight and to home. Eben and me was going down to Boston for a spell; he was in old Silas Bunker's store then. I had on a dark blue cloth habit with frogs on to it, and a big Leghorn bonnet with a white feather, real long and curly, an' some red roses under the front 'Twas warm an' sensible for a long ride in September, and our folks thought I looked consider'ble well."

The old lady's keen dark eyes and delicate aquiline profile, though the waved hair was now snow white, and the small mouth had lost its color and fulness, made Nanny acquiesce in "our folks" verdict.

"I guess you looked just lovely, grandma,

"Say! here's the doctor!" screamed Thankful Bangs, who was setting the table for dinner, and Nanny's speech was never finished, for she and Grandma rushed out to meet the welcome guest. Two hours later, when the dinner had

been discussed and the guests were picking out their walnuts and butternuts, the never failing last course at Traverse for Thanksgiving dinner, Mrs. Campbell said, suddenly, "Oh, Nanny! I quite forgot. Here's a little note thet came for you after you left." Nanny took the envelope, and, after the

ashion of women eyed it on the outside, turned it over and examined the seal, and then re-turned it and inspected again the direction and the postmark.

"Seems to me it would be a quicker way to find out who wrote it if you opened it,' remarked Dr. Campbell. Nanny laughed, and broke the seal.

Oh, dear!" she said, after running through the brief missive. "Isn't this provoking! It is Alida Van Alstyne. Just hear:

"MY DEAR NANNY-I have only found out to-day that your 'maids' intend to wear I never have given in to that low dresses. I never have given in to that style yet, but if I could sacrifice what you would call my prejudices and I call my principles, on any occasion, or for any one it would be now, for you. However, I have a threatening cold, which I must nurse, and perhaps you will remember that I had pneu nonia last winter, so I cannot, for my health's sake, wear anything but a high necked and long-sleeved dress. Now l shall not feel at all aggrieved if you dro me from the company of bridemaids on this account; but I want you to let me know just as soon as possible, so that I may o may not engage Mme. Delano.

"ALIDA VAN ALSTYNE." "Isn't it too bad!" exclaimed Nanny, as she laid down the note.

"Too good-to be true," growled the

doctor. "What shall I do?" asked Nanny, looking about her in a sort of mild despair. "She's my intimate friend, and was going to be first bridemaid; she's such a nice contrast to me, and I'm so fond of her! And -such a set of pale pink coral and pearis! Oh dear!"

"I should think she'd got some sense, put in grandma. "I don't see why you want to make your weddin' a killin' business to all them poor young creturs."

"That's just it, mother," said the doctor,

putting down the red apple he was quarter-"Last winter there was just such another wedding in December. All these girls had to ride a mile to the vestry of St. Paul's, form there and tramp round to the front door of the church; drop their wraps off at the doors, where the cold wind struck their bare chests and shoulders: stand twenty minutes at the altar; ride back that mile; and stand up all the evening at a reception so crowded that the windows had to be dropped from the top to prevent asphyxia; and then at midnight drive back to their homes, the thermometer being six below zero. There were six bridemaids there; two had pneumonia within the week; one had acute bronchitis; another, tonsilitis; the other two, being tough or case-hardened, escaped with severe colds. So much for low dresses at a church wedding!"

"Nanny wasn't one of 'em?" asked grandma, anxiously.

"No; she went to the wedding, but by vigorous researches into the possibilities of fashion, I discovered that young women do sometimes wear what they call a V-shaped neck to their dresses, a fashion that only exposes the most sensitive part of their lungs both in front and at the back. However. Mme. Delano, the autocrat of our city dressmakers, is a patient of mine, and I held counsel with her; so Mistress Nan went to that party in a very pretty as well as a respectable gown, for I had Madame 'fill in,' as she called it, that absurd pieceof-pie shaped neck with thick satin covered with costly lace, and there were actual sleeves to the gown, short, to be sure, but long kid gloves met them, so my daughter's person was not on exhibition like Barnum's 'fat lady' that night, and she was consoled for being decent and warm against her will by the expensive lace and some new bracelets.

"Oh, papa!" exclaimed Nan. " That is just so, my dear; and when you came home did you not find a cup of hot broth waiting for you? and a fire in your

room? Who do you think ordered that?" Nan looked at her father with dimmed eyes, and blew a kiss at him across the table; she jest began to realize the care that had surrounded her all her days.

But she must answer that note "What shall I say to Alida, mamma?"

Mrs. Campbell was a quiet, sweet, mother ly woman; but more sympathetic than the doctor, she better understood how powerful fashion is with giris, how few have strength and I at last took him in my hand. He of character to withstand its stringent if absurd demands.

"I don't think you can drop her, Nanny," she said. "I think that would be unkind and needless. She is to be first him in doors. I patiently held him in one bridemaid, and therefore stamd next to you: and as you are to wear a high dress, hers will not be as conspicuous as if she were among the others. I agree entirely with your father, and I am glad it was not your suggestion that the rest should wear low dresses.'

So the matter was settled, and in due time the wedding came off. It was a pretty wedding, as Nanny had assured grandma it would be; but the old people of Traverse did not come down for it; the snow lay he would fly down to me from top or a picdeep over all the country, the thermometer ture or mirror frame, and alight on a little sank to depths unusual even in New Eng- twig which I would hold out, where he land, and keen winds swept across the shining drifts that seemed to pierce the heaviest ciothing.

"We love ye just as much, dear," wrote grandma, "as though we come to see you married: but we're old folks, and the weather is consider'ble cold for anybody to be out | I varied his food with diluted honey, but he in; and he is threatened some with sciatiky, so we dursn't resk it. So we send you a little matter to buy a weddin' present with, bein' you're all the gran'child we've got, and do ve get somethin' real useful or comfortable with it for to remember your very lovin' grandpa and grandma."

A check for \$500 fell from the letter. "Oh!" exclaimed Nanny. "Now I can have a sealskin! I didn't want to ask father for it."

While the bridal procession was forming -I am afraid even at the altar, certainly at the after reception-the "best man" was observed by a disinterested spectator to turn his eves very often upon Alida Van Alstyne. No wonder; she was a very lovely girl, and to-night was at her best; the delicate rose satin that clothed her stately lithe figure up to her throat and down to her wrists shone like a pale sunset through the filmy lace that was draped over it and caught up with blush-roses; where the lace crossed her bosom in seft folds from either shoulder a bunch of the same roses nestled, and the frill of sich lace that stood up about her throat was held in place apparently by collar of silver filagree, fine as frost-work, clasped by a rose of pink coral in whose heart sparkled a diamond dewdrop; the short veil that rested on her coronet of dark hair was held by a rose and its bud; the whole dress was exquisite. And, best of all, a warm natural color lit her fine face, and she looked, as she felt, comfortable and

But the others, poor souls, how could they elp it? were pinched with cold; their cheeks colorless, their pretty noses absolutely blue; and Rosina Leavitt could not smother with her utmost efforts and her lace handkerchief the incessant little cough that made Dr. Campbell knit his forehead and stir nneasily in his seat, for he knew the girl had a sad inheritance of blood: her mother came of a consumptive family.

Dr. Everett Adams did not forget his admiration for the "first bridemaid" when this wedding was over. He became more and more devoted, and the next September society in B---was pleased but not sur prised to hear his engagement to Miss Van Alstyne announced. By a rather odd coincidence their wedding too was fixed for Christmas Eve. Alida Van Alstyne was very wealthy, if she was very sensible. She had as many "maids" to attend her as Nanny Campbell, and she gave them their dresses. They were of rose satin, too, but made high in the neck and long-sleeved. the quaintly-cut basques trimmed with white fur, a broad band of it edging the short full skirts; poke bonnets of the same satin wreathed with short white ostrich tips, and bunches of white roses on the left

shoulder, completed the charming and warm ostumes. Not one among the pretty group had ever looked so pretty or been more com fortable. And the bride was lovelier than ever in her close robe of spotless satin, with no sparkle of jewel or glitter of gold about her, but profuse white roses garlanding from throat to hem her long dress, and a crown of them fastening the veil of Mechlin that was all the drapery that tell over the solid

moonlight folds of her train. Mrs. Jack Norton looked on from a chancel pew, and thinking of her own wedding, gave a silent sigh to poor Rosina Leavitt, sleeping in her southern grave. That troublesome little cough had done its work. She had taken cold in the church, and gone down to death so fast no human power could stay her steps.

"Do you know what fixed my first young affection on you, as the novelists say, Alida?" asked Dr. Adams, as he sat with his bride on the walls of the old fort at St. Augustine two weeks after their wedding.

"I suppose it was my beauty," she answered, with a look and laugh of coquettish mischief, for Everett Adams had always said that he never could or would marry any

woman merely for her good looks. "No, indeed, madame. Though I don't deny the self-evident fact of your ladyship's loveliness. But the first thing that attract ed me was your sensible and comfortable dress at Mrs. Norton's wedding. If the other bridemaids had only known how pinched and forlorn they looked, how little those bare arms and necks were admired by the spectators, it would have taught them some things. But you were blooming and radiant, and your dress far handsomer than theirs. I could not have fallen in love with a red nose and pale cheeks, I admit."

Alida laughed and the doctor kissed her-There was only a sea-gull to be shocked .-Rose Terry Cooke, in Harper's Bazar.

Friendship with a Bird.

I have had one little, brief, friendship with a bird during the present summer, which seems like a tender dream, a fleeting glimpse into an unknown world, a peep into fairy-land, to me.

On one summer morning, which had succeeded one of those coolish nights, which come a little sharply after a season of in tense heat, I stepped out into the old-fashioned garden which lies just beyond my apple tree. A group of crimson petunias was held up by a little dry shrub, to keep them from trailing their silk dresses on the ground below, and there, perched on one of its bare twigs, a little bunch of greeny-gold feathers, sat a young humming-bird. I softly came nearer and nearer, expecting every moment that he would fly away; but the little thing seemed chilled or sleepy, did not seem to flutter, but gasped a little, and I thought him dying. I kept him in my warm hand, and sending for a lump of loaf sugar and a tiny glass of water, I took hand, warming him, while with the little finger of my right hand I held a drop of the sweetened water to his bill for some minutes, and was finally rewarded by the little bill opening and the wiry little tongue sipping the sweet from my finger, running about under the nail of it, as if it were a flower. He soon grew lively, flew around the room, and elerched on some flowers on my dresser. Then he took longer flight. and grew so tame that when he was hungry would sit and sip his sugar and water from a teaspoon or the end of my finger. Three drops satisfied his desire for the time, and away he would fly again, always alighting with a little chirp, or rather squeak, for it sounded precisely like a little mouse. Once seemed to prefer the sugar. I gave him the range of two rooms, and having no cage I fastened a spray of fuchsias by my window, where he slept at night, with the tiny head under the wing, never moving until the dawn came, when he became uneasy until

he had his sip of sugar and water. What completely won my heart was the fearless confidence of the little thing. One day, I remember, he had alighted on the edge of the dish of honey, and losing his balance, he smeared his breast with the thick honey. I cleaned it as well as I could, but some of it dried and stuck the small feathers together. The next day I tried again to moisten and clean them out with some soft article and tepid water. He was sitting on a twig held in my left hand, and as I rubbed a little hard, he scolded and moved a trifle along on the twig, as much as to say, "work away, but please be more patient.

Another thing he delighted in was to b soft water, and dip in his beak and splash water over his little body.

I did not have him long; indeed, how could I rob him of the out-door, happy Au, gust days, which were passing so rapidly out of his brief life. So I said to myself every morning, while I surrounded his window with fresh flowers, and still kept the glass closed between him and freedom; but the little thing awakened an almost human love in the heart with his own trusting confidence and his rare, gem-like beauty.

Finally, one evening, when he seemed settled on his twig for the night, I opened an outside door to the room for a brief moment, and just as I was closing it again there came a little whirr over my head, dash of golden green, and he was gone.

That night it blew and rained. I could not sleep, for it seemed to me there was a tender baby out in the chilly rain. But I have seen many humming-birds since then, still flying about the petunias and late summer roses, so we will trust that my little pet was soon sheltered and companioned among his own relations, and ready to start with them on the long aerial journey southward. But to me he was like a visitant from fairy land .- Vick's Magazine.

The Blood

is the source of health; therefore, to keep well, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sar saparilla. This medicine is peculiarly de signed to act upon the blood, and through that upon all the organs and tissues of the body. It has a specific action, also, upon the secretions and excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system scrofula, humors e particles, and effete matter through the lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, and skin, It effectually aids weak, impaired, and debili-tated organs. A trial will convince you that

A CHARITY PATIENT.

"After all I've done for you, Barbe, I should think you'd try and make a good match," said Mrs. St. Stephens, fretfully. "I shall make a good match, mother," replied her only daughter Barbara, quietly,

The elder lady laughed unpleasantly. "A country doctor, with one charity patient! I congratulate you on your brilliant prospects, dear."

Barbara St. Stephens flushed.

"Vet is as good as gold, and loves me and his profession! For the money— we can wait."

"Oh, Doctor Fordyce is good enough-I rather like him myself; but Hillsboro is a distressingly healthy place. The best doctor in the country would starve here; and you'll be single at twenty-five-see if you don't, Barbe."

"I shall be single at seventy-five if don't marry Vet, mother."

"And you'll never be rich."

"I can bear that very well, mother." " You are so handsome, with your pale, lighe face and rich yellow hair, and so well educated; and I've laid such plans for you! Why couldn't you have chosen somebody else, Barbe?"

"How could I, mother?" returned the girl, with a soft laugh.

"Well, I know Dr. Fordyce is taking, with his kind ways. He was a good son to his old mother and a good son makes a good husband; but I'm terribly disappointed, Barbe,

"Why, I'm happy; I don't see what more you can ask for me, mother," replied the girl, brightly.

Mrs. St. Stephens murmured something about a fool's paradise, but with care that Barbe did not hear; for she loved the girl and loved to see the joy and content of her air. She did not see that she had shadowed it, for Barbara left the room.

The latter went up to her chamber and sat down alone. The flush which had risen to her cheek at her mother's speer at Doctor Fordyce's practice still lingered, despite her cheerful air. No amount of content on her face a'tered the fact; her matrimonia prospects were not pecuniarily good. When the old physician of Deephaven, Sylvester Fordyce's uncle, died a year previous, the young man succeeded to his practice, havng studied with him for three years. But a few rich and chronic invalids had died on his hands, presenting, perhaps, his wellneant efforts to cure them, and the salubrious air of Deephaven was not propitious. It was true that his only patient that fine summer day was Ransey Sniffles, an old outcast, living on the outskirts of the village. It was reported that this queer cognomen was not the old fellow's own; but no one knew any other, where he came from, or who he was. He had come to Deephayer five years previously, bought the sharfty where he lived, which had been the shelter of a charcoal burner, and supported himself trapping and fishing if not thieving, he was universally shunned, and only s chance knowlege of his lonely suffering made him Doctor Fordyce's patient.

"I might 'a' died herè alone, doctor, i it had'nt been for you," he said, when relieved of his suffering. "I tak' it mighty kind o' you to come out here.' "Rheumatism of the heart is a pretty

dangerous thing," replied Dr. Fordyce "You need to be careful of yourself now r you will have another attack. Avoid chills, and build yourself up with a light

nutritious diet." He was repeating structions when the woful look of the man

attracted his attention. "You are in need, I am afraid," he said. kindly. "I will try and assist you. A friend of mine will bring you up some little delicacies to-morrow," he added, as he laid a silver dollar upon the table at the bedside. and by the way the old man grasped the coin he knew he must have felt the need of money. It was pitiful to be old, poor, sick and alone, and he told Barbara so when

they next met. But that afternoon Barbara sat thinking in her chamber. Lifting her eyes to the mirror she could see the Clytie face which she knew her mother built so many ambitions on.

It was a little hard on her proud, pushing. ussy little mother, she thought, with a half sad smile, but the idea of looking at her face and hair as a market commodity was more absurd than anything else. They gave her pleasure, and she thought no more about them. Barbe was one of the pretty girls who are not vain.

That evening Doctor Fordyce came to take her to drive, and spoke of his charity

"Poor creature," said Barbe. "You had better take me to see him. Bub, turn back held on this twig over a large spoonful of to the house and I will take a basket of little things that will be of use to him."

> When they had started again Doctor For dyce looked fondly at the fair countenance, whose beauty was dearer to him, perhaps, than it would have been to a richer man. She was all the world to him, his sweet, serene girl, who trusted him so utterly, and he sighed impatiently as he considered his position, and saw no immediate way of bettering it. What if some more prosperous man should win her from him? He knew that Barbara's mother was far from satisfied with the match. To lose Barbe was thought too dreadful to contemplate

"What good folks you two be? I never ed such good folks," murmured the old man, feebly, when Barbara gave him the delicate biscuit and jelly, and made him a cup of fragrant hot tea. "It's her ve're goin' to marry as I've heard, ain't it doc-

Barbara blushed, but Doctor Fordyce said, quietly: " Yes."

The old man surveyed the two with feeble

interest. "I've thought a great deal about ve doctor, since I saw yer yesterday. I shall think a good deal more about yer as I lay here nights, for the pain's pretty bad nights."

asked the doctor as he examined his patien professionally, and detected some new and infavorable symptoms "'Twas powerful hard to bear," answere

"Did it trouble you much last night?"

he old man. "I expect I'll die here alon some night."

"I shall send some one to stay with yo while you suffer," said Doctor Fordyce.

shall continue to attend you, as we don't on reels of about 180 bars to the lineal inch. seem to have conquered your old enemy,

rheumatism, yet." "And I will come and bring you some beef-tea tomorrow," said Barbara, cheerfully. "Keep up good courage; you will soon be better.'

As they drove away Doctor Fordyce said: "You will make a famous doctor's wife,

Barbara!" "Thanks," she said, smiling.

But the sick old man was a sad sight for her young eyes; she could not forget him. and carried him clean linen and blankets with his beef-tea, and day after day visited him in his tedious illness, walking to the charcoal burner's hut when it was impracticable for her to ride, and appearing in the dingy hut like a celestial vision.

"The sight o' you's good for sore eyes, quote old Ransey one day. "How pretty you be! Say!" he added, "ye pity me don't "I'm very sorry for you," answered

Barbe. "I hope I shall never be sick and

alone, But the old man was no longer actually alone, for Doctor Fordyce had sent up his own man-of-all-work, who made his patient groan by his frequent ablutions of the whole premises, his own poor person included. "I don't see any need o' cleanin' a body so much," he would say, fretfully, and Mat would only contrive to get his way by an-

nouncing that Barbara was coming. "You'll want to look nice for the young

lady, Ransey." "Well," sighed the poor old creature, ain't wore this shirt but three days an' there'e nothin' on it but the medicine I spilled and the gruel I tipped over, my hand shakes so. But don't-don't"-in agonyturn over the bed. Mat."

"No, no, I won't," said Mat, soothingly for the poor soul trembled violently and always seemed overcome at the prospect of disturbing the foundation of his miserable nest. "I'l just straighten the sheet an' set your pillow straight. There now, ye be all nice-and the doctor and the young lady coming!"

When Doctor Fordyce had examined his patient he asked to see him alone, and Mat took Miss St. Stephens out to show her the wilderness of roses, while the doctor said, gently:

"I can not cure you, Ransey. Have you any friends you would like to see?', The old man lay silent for awhile, then

ne said, weakly: ' No, there's none. I never had such friends as you an' miss in my hull life, sir." "You have had a hard time, Ransey, We will hope the next life will be brighter

"Nothin'-nothin' in the wide world, loctor; an' I'm thankful fur all yer kind-"Oh, that is all right!" responded the

for you. Is there anything you need?"

oung man cheerfully Barbara came back with a handful of the right roses, which she placed by the poor man's bed.

When, half an hour later, the two were preparing to depart, old Ransey said: "You'll recollect, doctor, that I said

knew your kindness an' was thankful fur "Yes," responded the doctor. They never saw him alive again. He died

hat night. "Here's a package he bid me take out rom between the beds, sir," said Mat to Doctor Fordyce. "It's all tied and sealed up; but, weak and all as he was, he wrote on the wrapper: 'This book I give and bequeath to my friend, Doctor Fordyce;' and e made me witness what he had written.

He wanted it given to you right off, sir.' Doctor Fordyce fancied the book might be a Testament, as such poor beings some times have reverence for early religious in structions; but he was mistaken. Sewed into a covering of strong linen, enveloped in numerous wrappings of paper—the last one of which was sealed with red wax-was a bank-book in which was the record of fifty thousand dollars, deposited in the bank of a neighboring city in the name of William Atkinson, which proved to be the real name of poor old Ransey Sniffles. He was a

miser. When Doctor Fordyce had purchased city house and commenced city practice, Mrs. St. Stephens was pleased to consen to his marriage with her daughter, naming him to her friends as "our rising young physician!" He and Barbara had their quiet laugh. But Doctor Fordyce's charity patient had laid the nucleus of a brilliant future for both, and everobody continued to be satisfied.

Bolting Cloth from Switzerland.

"Indeed, we must be very careful with this. Even the place on which we lay it must be smooth. You see how carefully it is packed. The strong outer box is made of inch poards. I think they must be some sort of Alpine pine. This zinc lining or the inside is used in hermetically sealing the

Mr. A. H. Nordyke, of the mill manufacturing firm, the Nordyke & Marmon Co. said this to a reporter of the Journal, while the two stood beside a case of bolting cloth which had just arrived from Zurich, Switz erland.

"This cloth is the finest silk made." Mr

Nordyke proceeded with his explanation.

'Each case contains 50 pieces of 40 yards

each, the value of the case ranging from \$4,000 to \$6,000. We get the Swiss goods because it is the best made. The accuracy of workmanship in the manufacture of that silk-it is hand-made-exceeds my comprehension. The cloth is even and smooth, and the stitch is regular, while being very complicated. It is woven by the peasants of Switzerland in houses of uniform construction. On the side of a hill, with his little garden above and the grandest scener; in the world at his feet, the Swiss weave constructs his home and workshop. The latter is a stone cellar or basement with one small door for entrance and a tiny window, uniformly on the south side. The atmosphere is cold and damp within these walls, and while the wife is busy with her babies and household duties on the stories above, the weaver sits in that cold cellar weaving this cloth by hand. The thread is reeled on bobbins by the spinners, who also make the reeds for the weaver. These reeds are re markable little instruments. They are two small parallel rods, between which are blades of steel ranging from 50 to 200 to the "I lineal inch. The ordinary fine grades are made

You can get an idea of the fineness of the texture by computing the number of meshes to the square inch of the cloth. When woven from reeds of 200 blades to the inch, the number of meshes would be the square of the number of blades to the lineal-inch, or 200 times 200, which is 40,000. Each of these meshes is uniform in size, and the thread is so fine that each mesh is distinct even with the naked eye. The cloth is used in bolting or sieving flour. I do not know how much a man can weave in a day, but the quantity must be small. The wages are about 50 cents a day to weavers while they are in their prime, a period lasting about five years. After a man has woven that long his eyes begin to fail him, and he is put on a coarser cloth. These changes continue to be made with him until he is finally weaving material as coarse as mospuito netting.

"There is no manufacture of bolting

cloth in this country, and, consequently, the goods are admitted free of tariff. France tries to compete with the Zurich manufacturers, but her stock is machinery woven and not so good. Besides the superior workmanship there is something about the Swiss silk that makes it better than any other for our use. The cocoons of Piedmont and Verona produce a thread the elasticity of which is so great that it can be stretched 20 per cent of its length before it breaks. Silk is a fine, bright, massive fluid which flows out by two openings under the worm's mouth and hardens immediately on being exposed to the air. The spinners put it on the bobbins in thread as fine as that which comes from the mouth of the worm They draw it taut to reduce the elasticity, and in its original color of a bright orange it goes to the weavers. In making the cloth the moisture of the cellars is an essential point, because the threads would break if they became dry and hard. In France where the weaving is almost wholly b machinery, the moisture is supplied arificially. A wonderful feature of the Swiss work is the character of the stitch, ach cross thread being locked in its place by the platting of the parallel threads whim run the length of the piece. The French sloth is woven like ordinary cloth, the threads being single both ways and alternating over one another. By the Swiss process it is not possible for a mesh to slip and become enlarged so that the texture of the flour would be impaired. Each of the 30,000 or 40,000 meshes to the square inch remains in its place, and the quality of the flour is consequently uniform.

"This calculation will also give some idea the size of a particle of flour as roller nills make it. Each mesh is the size of a thread, and around each mesh are the halves of four threads or two whole threads. Toen. there being two whole threads to each mesh, the meshes would form only one-third of the space in an inch, and that one-third being 40,000, the whole number of particles in an inch would be 120,000. A single particle would be invisible to the naked eye.

"I do not think bolting cloth would make iress goods, because the necessity for meshes makes it too thin or open, though there is no silk woven in which so much care is taken or of which the expense is so great. We get it in a pale or milk color, the cloth having been bleached after leaving the weaver's hands. It costs \$24 freight to get a case of cloth from Zurich."- Indianapolis Journal.

Recollections of Jenny Lind.

It is half a life span since I first saw an

heard of Jenny Lind, yet I have never for gotten. I shall not live long enough to forget the excitement, the enthusiasm and wonder of that night. It was simply in concert that I heard her, without any of the glamor of the scene, with no luxurious stage accessories, nothing more poetic than old Tremont Temple, where I had attended lively political meetings and stormy antislavery conventions. For many minutes I waited, for I was among the earliest comers, gazing fixedly on that unadorned platform. my heart beating faster and faster; and yet she seemed suddenly and magically to appear, and stood before us smiling gravely, with eyes which seemed more used to tears than the laughing lights of happy fortune and splendid triumphs. As I said, all was bare and prosaic enough about her, but when she sung songs of love and romance. I seemed to be in an enchanted garden among roses and nightingales and shimmering moonlight: and when she uplifted her irradiated face, and sang, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." I seemed standing on a heavenly height, very near the throne. The great singer was very simply dressed. There were no gorgeous, elaborate Worth gowns on the concert stage in those prim, primitive days; artists then trusted more to their own worth. She wore no diamonds, no ornaments, except a few natural flowers but her soft white dress seemed the emblem of purity and refinement, and she was crowned with a sweet winning womanliness utterly indescribable. Since her time I have heard all the great lyric queens who have sat on the throne she abdicated, but the fine soul-intoxication which the singing of Jenny Lind caused me, I never after experienced. I cared not who ridiculed the

HAVE not the cloak to make when it begin o rain. Have Warner's Log Cabin Plasters in the house and when the pain comes on you will have the remedy on hand that will afford you quick and lasting relief.

'craze," I recognized her as a divinely

gifted creature, on whose lips love was ex-

alted and passion purified; and when the

theme was sacred, a being truly inspired for

er beautiful work-a prophetess, prophesy-

ing in song; a priestess, ministering at that

grandest altar of God, humanity.- Grace

Greenwood, in Independent.

enjoyment. He (assuringly)-Oh, indeed, I do enjoy it. It does not take much to please me in the line of music, you know. ONE by one the bird builds her nest. If you

She (just through playing)-I fear, Mr.

Sniggles, my music is too poor to give you

desire to build up your health and you have onstipation and headache, indigestion, Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills will surely aid you. Price 25 cents of all druggists.

A young preacher picked up Bishop Pierce's nat and put it on his own head, and it was exactly a fit, "Why, Bishop," said he, your head and mine are exactly the same exactly a fit. "Yes," replied the bishop, "on the

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His place is everywhere, And though for peace of home we yearn. Behold, he's also there. We can't his reach escape, alas! In parlor, street or hall So long as shows the looking glass, The man who knows it all. A Vanishing Ideal. Man never attains his ideal. He comes nearest it the day he leaves school; all that year he hovers around it in pleasant prox- his eyes shining like diamonds. imity. Sometimes I think he quite attains

THE MAN WHO KNOWS IT ALL.

Of all the tiresome creatures met

There's one, the plague of ev'ry set,

A fact none will gainsay, Who's voice, whatever is discussed.

Along life's thorny way,

The stage or Adam's fall,

Into our hapless ears is thrust,

The man who knows it all.

He's met whichever way we turn,

it on Commencement Day. But a year away from the school, he and his ideal part company. He sees it drifting farther away fro under the tree, and kept up such a roarfrom his eager hands. I have, in my own brilliant and aggressive career, pursued several fleeting and more or less perfect ideals. From where I now stand, at the distance doomed to be eaten by one or the other, and pole, I can see the majority of them scooting under the wire, and I feel that I am shut the panther. I could see nothing but his out. One, I can see, is yet in nearer sight, eyes, but I held my revolver as steadily as and I am very loath to see it get entirely possible and pulled the trigger. I think the away from me. I have my ideal of physi- beast was just ready to spring. I can not cal perfection in the aged. This is the manner of old man I want to be. I am not a would have confused him. I hardly fired tall man now. I do not really have to stand when he came for me, but fell short, and up to look over the back of a car seat. I down he went to be seized by the enraged stand up merely because I can see farther. But as I grow old I want to fat up. I want going a long way to see. It lasted fully to develop a capacious bay-window, so that lifteen minutes, and the fierce snarls and when my summer vest is hanging on the terrible roars kept me in a tremble. By and line it will look like a schooner coming by both beasts seemed to have had enough, down "wing and wing." Then I can wear and the conflict ceased. 1 heard the lion my watch in my fob, with a great big seal walking about and whining and moaning, dangling from it like a bell clapper. I want but after a few minutes these sounds to be short in the breath and wheeze when ceased, and I was no further disturbed dur-I climb up-stairs, and puff and pant when I ing the night. When daylight came I saw walk up-hill, and have to take two steps to the panther dead at the foot of the tree, and cross the gutter. And I would wear a claw- just at the edge of the pool was the dead hammer coat, with wide lapels, all the time, and carry my handkerchief in my hat, I drink, and had tumbled over just as he would like my hair to turn snow-white or turned from the water. else fall off-I am not particular which. 1 would like my moustache to bleach out un- left. Such work with teeth and claws few til it looked like a streak of flour across my men ever saw. The lion had seized each lip. I believe this is all. I think that is a foreleg of the panther and crushed the bones photograph of the kind of an old man I of the ankle in his teeth. He had torn his would like to be. This is my ideal old man.

cane and wheezy laugh, of course. And I am just as confident as I am that will die rich that, as I grow old, I will shrivel up and dry out until I look like a shoestring with clothes on.

'Twas ever thus from childhood's hours, I've seen my fondest hopes decay.

I never tried to save an hour but what I wasted half a day. I never took a girl to church, the longest way back home to plan, but that she left me in the lurch, and walked back with another man. I never had a fond gazelle to glad me with its dark blue eye; I same age-seventy-three years old. I had a goat which knocked me out-my life could tell a great many funny things is marred with buts, said I. The two eye-Is which constitute the rhyme in this closing stanza, you will observe, are like Ben Butler's-they are not mates: they are just similar enough to spoil the rhyme and dicough to mar their harmony.—Bur-

The Lion's Supper.

I had been out alone with my rifle, and was on my way home to camp, and at about o'clock in the evening skirted a sink or water hole on the edge of a dense wood. Suddenly a lion uttered a terrific roar, and I looked up to find a big fellow facing me. He had been creeping down the edge of the wood, perhaps routed out of his lair by some of our men, and while he was approaching the pool from one direction I was approaching from the other. He was not over 300 feet away, and I knew at first glance that he was mad. His mane was up, his tail switching, and he meant fight. He could have been under cover at a jump, and thus avoided me altogether, and this would have been characteristic of a lion disturbed at that hour of the day. I brought my rifle down, aimed to hit him between the eyes, and pulled the trigger. The ball grazed his skull, knocking him down and making him crazy for a moment. I suspected from his antics that he was only touched, and knew that as soon as he had gathered himself he would come for me. He was whirling round and round and rolling over and over, and there was no show for a fair shot. I therefore made a bolt for the nearest tree, and was just off the ground when the lion screamed out, and I dropped my gun to get

It was a close call for me. The blood blinded him as he made his spring, and the paw which struck at me passed clear of my body. He went to the ground in a heap, rolled over two or three times, and before he was up I was out of reach. I got a seat about twenty-five feet from the ground, and the way that old fellow raged and raved for the next quarter of an hour was a circus to see. He had been in ill temper before l raked his skull. He was now so mad that he would have faced a regiment of men. From the limb where I sat to the next, ten feet higher, the tree was smooth, and I did not dare attempt to climb it. I was just safe and no more. The enraged beast made all sorts of attempts to reach me, even trying to climb, but I was safe. Several times he ran back on the plain a few rods and then came for me Hail Columbia, springing up to within three or four feet of my perch, but never coming high enough. His repeated failures angered him still further, and if a lion ever lost his head and got mad from nose to tail that fellow did. When he found that he couldn't get me he made circles about the tree, rolled over and over, and his growls and roars were enough to set me in a chill.

I had my revolver, but it contained only three charges, and I had no more amunition. I should have to reach his brain or heart to kill him, and he would not give me an opportunity for a steady shot. I soon saw that I was doomed to pass the night in procession shouted, "Hurrah for Jefferson the tree, and I then decided to save my bullets for some other danger which might be expected. The sun had hardly gone down when darkness came on. The lion gave up trying to reach me, and sat up at the foot of the tree, and as the darkness grew deeper I could see his eyes blaze like coals. It was no use expecting any help from the camp, for no one would know which way to this. look for me, and after awhile I got a hitch around the tree with my scarf, and took is of the same opinion still.

such precautions as would prevent me from falling off the limb should I go to sleep. That was a horrible night. At an early hour every species of wild beast and night bird was astir, and pandemonium reigned through the forest. Twice before midnight other lions approached the tree to be driven off by the sentry, and a troop of elephants on their way to the pool passed within 100 feet. About midnight the lion took on at a great rate, scratching up the leaves and switching his tail in defiance, and I heard fierce growling and snarling from some beast which turned out to be a panther, for I heard his claws raking the bark as he climbed a tree a few yards away. I knew what he was after, and 1 got my revolver ready and followed him by sound. He ascended to a height of about thirty-eight feet, came toward me on a limb, and I could see

The panther would have to spring about twenty feet to reach me. The lion knew what he was after, and he dashed to and ing that all other beasts quit for a time in on my perch. It seemed to me that I was the only possible show I had was a shot at lion. The fight would have been worth body of the lion. He had gone there to

Examined both bodies carefully before I neck in a horrible manner, and had bitten the flesh off one of his cheeks until a pull would have exposed the jaw bone on that side. The panther had bitten the lion about the throat and breast, but had depended more on his claws. With these he had literally disembowelled the king.

Wit and Wisdom of Pretty Polly. I have just heard of the death of an old friend; perhaps I should say a friend by inheritance, for Polly was first a friend of my mother's. They were exactly the about her if I could only recall them all. Once I remember, when her mistress was making an addition to her house, Polly learned the jargon of the workmen, and "bricks" and "mortar" at the wrong time building of the Tower of Babel, and refused he turned his steps toward his lady-love's. move. So, "catching a Tartar" is appli-Then Polly would scream with all her cable to one who has found an antagouist might, "Susie! Susie! here comes the oper- too powerful for him. ator!" Then Susie would run to take down her crimps or put on a fresh ribbon to meet her lover.

Unfortunately for the young men of the Polly, having nothing to do but watch them, soon learned their names, and as they would emerge from the saloon Polly would shout: What a pity! what a pity! Susie, here comes Tom Smith," or Jones, as the case

might be. Polly had not been there long, however, before they had the laugh turned on Susie. Susie was fond of playing on the piano; and she had a cousin, a young man, who was very fond of having her play for him, and would come in at odd hours to sit with her and listen to the music. One evening when there was quite a little party assembled in the parlor, and Susie had consented to play for them, what should Miss Polly do but climb upon the back of Susie's chair. and making a sound exactly like a kiss, she said, "Susie, kiss your cousin." Of course everybody laughed, and Susie's face turned red as she tried to put a stop to Polly's revelation; but Polly laughed with the rest, and kept saying, "Susie, kiss your cousin." That was long ago, and Susie is married now. I know she will laugh when she sees

this, for she thought no one would ever hear of it again. Polly since then has figured in history, has been written about in the papers, and has, like all noted people, been sadly misrepresented. In 1876, when Tilden and Hendricks were supposed to have been elected, the patriotic little town in which Polly lived was a little premature in its demonstration, and had an illumination and parade in honor of the Democratic victory. Polly, as an old and respected citizen, was invited to join in the jubilee, and not dissenting, was carried along in triumph through the blazing streets. Becoming excited by the noise and burrahs about her. she herself began shouting wildly, "Hurrah for Zachariah Taylor!' which was the almost forgotten slogan of her youth. This cry she varied sometimes by shouting, "Hurrah for secession!" This started an injurious feport concerning Polly's political sentiments, which travelled through the country. It was to this effect: Secession is not dead yet, for in a southern town a Democratic

Davis and the Southern Confederacyl" Not long after, Polly became sick; indeed her gentle mistress thought her dead, and was tearfully preparing her for the grave, when Polly turned over and remarked, "You had better look out!" and Polly lived for some years to chuckle over

The man who intended to reform next year

The Joker Outjoked.

is now visiting the lake, has just leaked out. The man in question had attended a fashionable dinner party and had imbibed rather freely of champagne, so much that on returning to his office he felt an irresistable impulse to play on somebody a practical joke. His quick wit soon came to his rescue. Managing to reach his telephone he called up an undertaker, and representing himself to be the coroner, ordered him to come immediately and remove a dead man. He telephoned to another undertaker the same message and still another. Not satis- though not exactly regular. fied get he called a fourth-urging them to hasten. He then threw himself on a sofa to await the fun.

He soon, however, went to sleep, and when the undertakers came he was dozing. away in a half drunken stupor. The undertakers soon understood the situation and whispered a short time among themselves.

A few minutes after they were seen to carry one of the boxes into the office, and soon returned with it, lifting it with great exertion into the wagon. When the man awoke he found himself stark naked on marble slab in a dissecting room of a prominent establishment of St. Paul. "Let me see," said a thin gaunt young fellow, who was sharpening a scalpel, " Shall we cut his left lung first or his right lung?" The intoxicated man began to doubt whether he was dead or alive. The cold sweat began to come out on his forehead. He found himself unable to move a muscle or utter a word.

"Oh, it don't make much difference, answered the person addressed, a still more ghastly-looking specimen, who was wiping a long dissecting knife near the head of the loomed man. "We can sever the jugular first and then decide what to do." As he spoke he put his cold, wet hand on the shoulder of the man and held his knife as if about to dissect him. The man admits that the sensation was peculiar, the touch of the hand however, acted like an electric shock, and with a piercing yell, the "dead man" jumped several feet away from his persecutors and reached the outside of the door. only to hear them roar with laughter as they shouted to him, "hold up, Jim, its only a practical joke, you know; better come back and get your vest on."

The Origin of Phrases.

Dido, Queen of Tyre, about seven cen uries before Christ, after her husband had been put to death by her brother, fled from that city and established a colony on the north coast of Africa. Having bargained with the natives for as much land as could be surrounded with a bull's hide, she cut the hide into narrow strips, tied them together, and claimed the land that could be surrounded with the line thus made. She was allowed to have her way; and now, when one plays a sharp trick, he is said to 'cut a dido."

A tailor of Samarcand, Asia, who lived on a street leading to the burying ground. kept near his shop an earthen pot, in which he was accustomed to deposit a pebble whenever a body was carried by to its final created so much confusion by calling for resting-place. Finally the tailor died; and seeing the shop deserted, a person inquired that the workmen declared it equal to the what had become of the former occupant. "He has gone to pot himself," was the to continue work if Polly remained in the reply by one of the deceased's neighbors. house. So Polly was sent off to visit a During a battle between the Russians and friend living down in the town, where there Tartars a private soldier of the former cried was a pretty young girl named Susie. Now out: "Captain, I have caught a Tartar." Susie had a sweetheart, a young man who "Bring him along," said the officer. "He worked in the telegraph office. Polly soon won't let me," was the response. Investifound out the secret, and from her high gation proved that the captive had the capperch in the window she would spy him as tor by the arm, and would not allow him to

While laying on the gridiron over a slow fire, St. Lawrence-in whose honor the Escurial was built by Philip Second-said to the Emperor, who was watching his suftown, there was a beer saloon near by; and ferings: "Assatus est; jam versa et manduca: which one translator, not quite literally but appreciatively of the grim humor char

acterizing the original, rendered: "This side enough is toasted, Then turn me, tyrant, and eat, And see whether raw or roasted I am the better meat.'

Hence "Done to a turn." The infamous Catherine de Medici had her favorite palace, the Louvre, supplied with acuostic tubes in such a way that what was uttered aloud in one room was heard by her in any other. Therefore, matters which it was considered advisable to keep from her knowledge were discussed in whispers be-

cause the "walls have ears." In ancient times the English were won o cover their floors with rushes; and, when visitors of distinction were expected, fresh rushes were substituted for the old. The change was not made if the visitors were ordinary people who were regarded "not worth a rush," later, "not worth a straw." Formerly, in London, when a small dealer bought bread of the baker, for every dozen loaves purchased he was given an extra loaf as his profit; from which circumstance

phrase, but the above is the only one that is pased on a sure foundation. In a work, "Essays from the desk of Poor Robert the Scribe," published in 1815, the author, C. Miner, tells the story of a boy who, by offer of liberal compensation, was induced to turn a grind-stone for a man who desired to sharpen his ax. The promised compensation was never paid; and, of one who disguises his own selfish aims under an appearance of generosity or disinterestedness, it is remarked, "He has an ax to

'a baker's dozen" signifies thirteen.

Various origins have been assigned the

grind."-Christian Union.

Cooling Off all the Time. Old time idea of the place of future punishment: A dark and awful abyss of seeth ing, molten liquid, and a thousand slimy and fiery tongues reaching in glee for their shuddering and wretched victim.

A little later: A place lined with the ones of the wicked. Liquid cooling off. but still bubbling. No lights. Next generation: A place of remorse and etribution. Pleasant surroundings.

Navigation open, but no fire. Tapers burning. Still later: An ante-room in which to throw off our earthly garments. Plate glass windows and skylight. Good music and

refreshments. All invited. Very modern: A summer resort. Cold

rai draught. Everything on ice. Upholster-A thrilling though true story relating to a ed furniture. Good kindergarten for the prominent merchant of St. Panl, but who | children. No board bills. Bright future. -Duluth Paragrapher.

VARIETIES.

QUEER ORDERS .- Our volunteer soldiers had, for the most part, no knowledge of tac ties at the time of their enlistment, and were officered by men almost as "green" as themselves. The historian of an Indiana regis ment reports a few commands given by different officers when they undertook for the first time to get their men into marching order. They have the merit of being intelligible, "Get in two lines, one behind the other!"

"Fall in here, poys, in two rows, like Inlians." "Come up sideways, with your faces in this direction!"

"Now, march in a string!" "Step over sideways, Lige, and march backward four feet!"

"Come around to the left, like a barn-door!" By a sort of mutual understanding of each other, the officers and men, assisted by the adjutant, got into a pretty fair line of three to five feet deep; and as we were not to receive a charge from the enemy we cared less for its military exactness than for its rugged outline. It looked as rugged and grand as a mountain range.

THE NEW ARITHMETIC .- A frowsy-headed boy, of the character generally denominated "tough," recently entered a grocery store when the following scene occurred:

"Have you any taffy?" Yes.

"How much a pound?" "Ten cents." "Gimme it."

The taffy was duly done up and hande over when the urchin, having just spied bunch of fire-crackers, suddenly queried

"How much for the squib?"

"Ten cents a bunch." "I'll take them instead of the taffy." All right.'

Having received the fire-crackers, he weighed them, smelled them, winked hard with one eye, and, putting them in his pocket was making for the door, when the shopman stopped him with:

"Hey, there, you haven't paid for those rackers.

"Well, I gave you the taffy for them." "Yes, but you didn't pay for the taffy." "Well didn't I give it back to you again?

thing figured out the boy was several blocks

OUR INCOMPLETE METROPOLIS .- An old gentleman from out-of-town shambled into a newsdealer's on Union Square, and looked anxiously over hundreds of daily papers spread out on the counter.

"What can I do for you, sir?" asked one of the clerks. "Hev you all the daily papers?" queried

the stranger. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Well, I'm jest down from Hayseedimu

for a couple o' days, an' I wish ye'd hand me out a copy of the Hayseedimus Weekly Shouter.'

"Sorry, sir, but we haven't got it," replied I shootee my grandmothie! the clerk. "Havn't got it! Sho! That cavn't be!

you fellers with this big place here don't tell me you ain't able to show single paper Take no other—it is the best. from Hayseedimus? Talk about your metry politan enterprise! Why yer cayn't hold a candle to our little burg!"

will be no change in the winter fashions this year. The woman who steps on that part of the sidewalk where the bad boys have made a sliding pond will be down in a heap and up again with a faint little shrick before any oody knows anything about it, while theman will fall the length of the whole block, as usual, waving both hands in the air, kicking with both feet, plunging, throwing hat and umbrella into space, howling at every jump. until breathless and exhausted, he caroms or an ash barrel at the end of the run, and rings down the curtain by rolling down-stairs into a barber shop. No difference at all, dear; everything same as last year.

A BEWITCHING girl was closely followed by two impudent dandies, who were not content with using their eyes on her, but employed their tongues. She pursed her red lips, and mitted a low, musical, inviting whistle. The chappies were a little astonished by what they took to be a novel but piquant response to their advances.

"Did you call me?" said one, as they quick ened their lazy steps behind her. "O, no, sir," she sweetly responded, as she looked down at a pet terrier trotting at the

front hem of her skirt; "I was whistling to

my own puppy." HE HAD CORRECT HABITS .- " For ten years past," said the new boarder, "my habits have been regular as clock work. I rose or the stroke of six; half an hour later I sa down to breakfast; at seven I was at work dined at twelve; ate supper at six, and was in bed at half-past nine; ate only hearty food,

and hadn't a sick day in all that time.'

"Dear me," said the deacon, in sympathet ones, "and what were you in for?" And in the awful silence that followed yo ould hear the hash grate its teeth.

THE LATEST IN GLOVES .- A couple of sub urban residents stood gazing admiringly in the window of a prominent Chestnut Stree store this morning, when one of them said: "What do you think of them gloves?"

"What gloves?" queried the other. "Them long kid ones there," responded No. 1, pointing to a pair of the two-dozen button species, "Is them gloves?" asked No. 2.

"Of course they are. Gloves for ladies, said No. 1, with an air of social superiority. "I thought they was some new-fangled tights for the ballet dancers," said No. 2 And the dialogue closed.

"AS IT IS WRITTEN."-A Sunday school teacher once asked a member of his class: "Who killed Abel?"

A small boy, who stood at the foot, if there was a foot, replied without hesitation: "It was the gory captain of the Black Valley rangers. His blood-stained blade flashed for a moment in the air, and he cried, 'You are my meat!' and Abel was turned like a grindstone on the chieftain's sword?"

INTERLOCUTOR-Affectionate pie at you boarding-house! Why who ever heard or affectionate pie? Bones-Don't know what affectionate is, eh?

Inter.-No; what is it? Bones-Why, that kind of pie of which the upper and lower crusts get stuck on each o'her and have nothing to keep them apart.

If you always live with those who are lame, you will yourself learn to limp.—From the Latin.

It is true that the busiest man is often the capplest man, but he doesn't have time to

Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed, now in the snow-drifts wield the ready spade.

Robert (who has been sent over for the fifth time to find out how Mrs. Brown is)—All right, ma, she's dead.

ism?" You can't "stick" us on that, friend The mucilage, by long odds.

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they re condensed the deeper they burn .- South

Passenger (on a street-car, alarmed)— Madam, do you feel a fit coming on? Madam (haughtily)—No, sir; I'm trying to find my

A Terrible Glutton,—Child—What a big mouf Mr. Smiz must have. Mother—Wby, darling? Child—I heard him say he swallowed

Barber (who has just finished the shave)nothing like getting out of a bad scrape.

and some sense, or else he'll put us in a book Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment; and I have known a man to come home in high spirits from a funeral, merey because he had the management of it.—Bishop Horne.

ne'd pint anything 'ceptin' it was so

Funny man (of Chicago daily)-A sudden feeling of nausea has come over me. I must be something I've eaten. Horse Editor—

(sympathetically)-Possibly it's something you have written.

What causes such a miscalculation in the "Well didn't I give it back to you again?"
amount of gratitude which men expect for the favors they have done, is that the pride of the giver and that of the receiver can never agree as to the value of the benefit—La Roche-

> punished. He returned very soon and said: "I couldn't find any switch, mamma; but here's a stone you can throw at me."

> Irish Woman (to Chinaman in street-car)-Shove yersilf ferninst the carnor wid yer blue shir-rt, and give a leddy a chonce to set down, bad cess to yez! Chinaman—Wow! Irish Woman—Can't yez talk English, ye yailer

Why up at Hayseedimus, in our little village the Regulator. Largest Sarsaparilla bottle in store, we keep all yer New York papers, and the market. Manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Sold by all draggists.

desire to build up your health and you have constipation and headache, or indigestion, Road on two sides; good soil. Terms easy. WINTER FASHIONS.—Oh, no, dear, there Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills will surely aid you. Price 25 cents a bottle. Dwelling, barn, good soil. Terms easy.

Two married ladies were talking in a street car. One was recounting the wonderful sayings of her precocious children. "I was traveling in the West," said one, "accompanied by my six-year-old Freddie. We stopped at a railroad eating-house, where a colored man walked up and down pounding a gong. Free, listened awhile, and with a North Side look of contempt said: 'Maybe that feller thinks he's playing a tune, but he isn't.'



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"What age has done the most for journal

There is nothing under the face of the sky that can be quite so stuck up as a sheet of postage stamps when it tries to.

She—What did Robinson Crusoe do for a wife on his desert island? He—Don't know. Had a trained parrot, I suppose. Talks as

two ponies this morning. There you are, sir; all right, sir; how do you feel now, sir? Customer—First rate. There's

First Sweet Girl—Is that Mr. Howells, the novelist? Second Sweet Girl—Yes, that is he. F. S. G.—Dear me! We must act as if we

Colored Huntsman—Dis looks powerful like de Widder Snow's old shanghi, but I's got too much confidence in dat ar dog to b'leve

Janes (meeting Smith, with whom he was out the night before)—Ha, me boy! Get home all right? Smith (gloomily)—Yes, but my wife wouldn't speak to me. Jones (enviously)—Lucky fellow! Mine did.

Aunt Chloe-'Mornin', Uncle Rastus. W'ats de mattah w.d yah? You'se lookin' pow'ful ole dis mornin'. Uncle Rastus—Does I look ole, Chice? Well, de fac' is I don' t'ink I nebber was so ole in my life befo'.

One day Ernest had been seriously lectured by his mother, and finally sent him to the yard to find a switch with which he was to be

Dick Tinto (pathetically)-When will you love me, darling? When will you smile upon an ambitious but struggling artist? Miss Filp (cheerfully)—Why, just as soon as you can produce something to hang on the line besides

haythen? Chinaman—If I couldn't talkee English muchee bettle old Ilish woman, yep, Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparil'a regulates

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80 Acres, Section 35, Lincoln Township. Five miles to Verons on a good road: 30 acres well cleared, young orchard, good frame house, school house half a mile, soil good, and a fine opportunity to get a good farm cheap. Price \$1,500. Small cash payment: balance on time. Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buf-fet car Detroit to Chicago. 120 Acres, Section 13, Hume Township.

Five miles from Pt. Austin, two miles from

Pt. Crescent. 70 acres cleared, log house, frame barn and sheds, land excellent, good roads. This property is worth \$3,000. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. 320 Acres, Sections 35 and 36, Port Austin Township.

Five miles from Pt Austin, one mile from Grindstone Village. House and barn fair condition, land level and best of soil for wheat or the crops, good roads on two sides of property. This land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Time given for nearly all purchase 160 Acres, Section 36, Bingham Township, This property will be sold in 80 acre tracts. The land is only a short distance from Tyre Sta-tion, on Pt. Huron R. R., has the best of soil and

well cleared, can easily be made into valuable farms. Each 80 acre piece is worth \$2,000, and that is a moderate price for it. Time will be given for part of purchase price. 40 Acres, Section 19, Dwight Township. Partly cleared, no buildings. Four miles from Port Austin.

80 Acres, Section 36, Hume Township.

80 Acres, Section 31, Dwight Township.

Seven miles from Port Austin, on a good road, one mile from R. h. Station. Frame house, log barn, best of soil, 60 acres under cultivation, Price, 38,000 for whole 160 acres, easy parments, or will sell either parcel separate. 80 Acres, Section 3, Oliver Township. Thirty-five acres cultivated. Frame barn. Good soil. One mile from R. R. Station.

AGENTS LOOK nd farmers with no experience make \$2.50 as sur during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glens Falls. X. made \$18 one day, 376.50 one week. can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. Sherand & Co., Cincinnati, Q. sp.ds



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Chicago Trains. Leave, Arrive, going west. from wear \$10.45 p m *6.00 p m *6.45 p m *11.50 a m *6.45 p m *11.50 a m *6.00 a m *9.10 p m \$11.00 a m *6.05 a m *5.85 p m Arrive from east Accommodation *5.00 a m *8.00 p m
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fet car Detroit to Chicago. Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket Office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson. Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street. W. J. SPICER, Genera, Manager, City P. & T. Agent, Detroit.

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Handsomest and best of all new dwarf bone
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Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Durson. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Fres. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of ally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., one dollar. I Detroit, Mich.

Probably Worms.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a horse 10 years old; have had him three years and he has been troubled most of the time with pin worms. Will not notice any for a while and then will see them pass him and see the signs of them. I feed him on ground corn and oats and good hay; don't work him much, but can't get him in good condition. In the summer when working him hard I can't get him to eat much, and he gets very poor. If I can do any thing to get him in good condition I would

Answer. - In the absence of any diagnostic symptoms it is guess work to prescribe for an animal. The presence of the ascarides, fundament worms, is indicated by their expulsion, rubbing the tail, etc., but they do not cause general derar gement in the system as indicated by his impoverished condition. We are inclined to believe if worms are the cause the variety is lumbrici, a long white worm resembling the common earth worm. Try the following: Assafretida, two drachms; calomel, half drachm; oil of male fern, thirty drops; linseed meal, one drachm. Mix all together with a little syrup to a paste, and smear on the tongue at night. Follow the next day with the following: Barbadoes aloes, pulverized, six drachms; Jamaica ginger root, two drachms; syrup to make a paste. Smear the mass on the tongue with a wooden paddle. If no improvement in a week's time repeat as before.

Probably Chronic Laminitis.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a young Arabian mare, which has been lame since the 17th of last September, on which day I used her on a roller drill, on a very rolling piece of ground, and the following day I discovered she was lame. I consuited a local veterinary and was told it was a strain, and that bathing it in hot vinegar would relieve it, but such was not the case, for she has been lame ever since, and at times very lame, when the heel of the left fore foot would be sw len up and painful to the touch; at other times I could not see anything out of the way with the foot, and I thought it might be caused by her pawing, which she did a good share of the time while eating her grain, and altogether with the left foot, but now it has broken out in another spot. On Saturday the 28th, I tound her very stiff in front when I took her out of the barn; en Sunday she was more so, and on Monday worse yet. Her chest is contracting. I do not know how or when I could have foundered her as I am very careful about feeding, and watering also stabling, and blanketing when my horses are warm. On Tuesday, the 24th, I hauled a load of logs to Dowagiac, and the team stood while I was unloading, but they were not warm as they had walked all the way and the road was good. But as I am convinced that she has been foundered, will you please give me the best treatment you SUBSCRIBER.

Answer. - The symptoms as given are not sufficiently plain to enable us to diagnose the disease satisfactorily in your mare. If she has been foundered, you have given no symptoms by which to recognize such a disease. If, however, such is the case, it is now too late to repair the injury, as permanent alteration of structure has taken place in the feet, which will leave the animal with a shorter step than natural. Treatment will depend very much upon the altered structures, the extent of which \$2 50@2 75 per bbl., with choice at \$3. we have no means of determining without the animal before us.

Abscess on Fetlock.

NORTHVILLE, Jan. 30th, 1888. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have an eight year old horse that has a had blemish on the outside of right ankle: it was caused by speeding him a year ago last winter in a snow crust; was sharp shod. overreached and cut his ankle open a space of three inches: it was not properly treated. and perhaps neglected, and has left it very much larger than the other ankle; the wound is healed up nicely but twice in the last year has made him a little lame: has gathered and broke, then heals up and is all right again. The hunch is hard and never changes any; swelled a little while it was gathering which only lasted a few days. Please tell me the cause of its gathering and can you give me a remedy that will reduce the lump. It does not bother him any when traveling, only looks bad. Have had him n several races this winter. I would like to take it off if possible. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer. - The formation of an abscess, following the healing of a wound, is due to the presence of some foreign substance remaining in the wound, as a splinter of wood; which the a time does no injury, but later causes irritation, probably from bruising the part, inflammation follows, resulting in the formation of an abscess, which in time breaks, discharging the confined pus, but rarely the offending substance, in which case it must be removed by an operation, when the wound will heal if the matter is healthy without assistance. Otherwise inject the following in the wound once a day: Carbolic acid, one drachm; glycerine and 88 5 pure water, of each four ounces. Mix well together and shake before using.

Wound in Hock Joint.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. About three weeks ago I had a horse ricked on the left hind leg, just in front of the gambrel joint; the skin was merely cut, but it swelled badly and discharged some

I used some liniment and put on some tar to draw out the matter. It has healed up but is not reduced in size. The mare has never been lame with it, and I have driven her some lately. I turn her out day times when pleasant. Can you tell me what to do to bring it back to natural size again? READER.

Maswer.-Wash the wound clean, and then apply with a clean piece of sponge the following: Carbolic acid, two drachms: glycerine, two ounces; soft water, four ounces. Mix all together, and shake well before using, Apply as directed twice a day.

The correct way is to buy goods from the manufacturer when possible. The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Co. of Elkhart, Indiana have no agents. They make first-class goods. ship anywhere, privilege to examine. See

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, February 13, 1888. FLOUR .- Quiet but steady and unchanged. The decline in wheat has not affected values

so far. Quotations are as follows: Michigan roller process...... 8 75

WHEAT .- The market has been fairly active all week, but was rather depressed up to 1,720 lbs at \$2 75. Friday, when values reached their lowest point for the week. Saturday sellers had the advantage, and prices showed some recovery, closing higher on spot and about even on fu tures, but stronger on both. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 85c; 2 red, 84%c. Futures-No. 2 red, May, 87%c.

CORN .- Market dull but firm. No. 2 spot quoted at 51% c % bu., and for February delivery at 51c. No. 3 would probably bring 51c. OATS .- Dull and lower. No. 2 white seiling at 35%c, and No. 2 mixed at 33%c. No sales of light mixed reported. BARLEY .- Market dull and lower. No.

2 is selling at \$1 60@1 62 \$ cental, and No. 8 at \$1 52@1 55. Choice sells at \$1 70 W cental. FEED.-By the car-load \$18 w ton is quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$18@20 \$ ton.

CLOVER SEED .- The market was higher early in the week, but on Saturday, owing to a depressed market, prices dropped below those of a week ago. Prime spot sold at \$4 021/2, February delivery at \$4 021/2, and March at \$3 97% 19 bu. TIMOTHY SEED .- Prime is in fair demand

and steady at \$2 60@2 65 \$ bu. RYE .- Quoted at 60@65c W bu. in bagged

BUTTER .- Upon the whole the market may be reported as firmer, and values on some grades higher. Creamery is unchanged and quoted at 26@28c W b.: dairy packed firm at 18@20c for good to choice, and 1@2c higher can be obtained for extra fine packages. Roll butter is higher, choice lots selling at 18@20c # b., and fair to good at 15@17c # b.

CHRESE .- Market unchanged and prices steady at 12@12%c for Michigan full creams: Ohio, 10%@11c; New York, 12%@13c; skims. 9210c for choice.

EGGS.- Receipts of fresh have been heary, and while quotations are given at 19 @20c \$ doz., it is deficult to get the outside figures. Limed are quoted at 11@14c # doz. and slow of sale.

FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, \$3 25@3 75; oranges, Floridas, * bex \$3 25@4 50; cocoanuts, \$9 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, 9 bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy; Malaga grapes. \$5 75@6 W keg of 55 bs.

BEESWAX.-Steady at 25@30c W b., as to quality. Supply fair. HONEY .- Market steady, now quoted at

17@18c for choice comb and 11@12%c for extracted. BRANS.-Ouoted at \$2 60 W bu, in car lots

for city picked mediums. From store prices are \$2 65@2 75 % bu. Unpicked, \$1 60 @2 10. DRIED APPLES .- Market steady at 5@5%e for common, and 829c for evaporated. Demand rather light.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots or 90c in 10-bbl. lots; eastern, 75@80c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy in car lots is quoted as follows, \$\partial \text{ton:} Prime

No. 1, \$11; do. No. 2, \$10; do. No. 3, \$9429 50; mixed, \$7@8 50; clover, \$6@7. Straw, \$6 00. These prices are from first hands. POTATOES .- Quoted at 80290c for store lots, and 75@80c on track. Stocks moderate

and prices firm. ONIONS.—In good demand at \$2 5022 75 P bbl. By the bushel prices are 90c@\$1. POP CORN.-Quoted at 2@3c P b. for old.

HIDES .- Green city, 5c # D., country 51/2 @6c; cured, 634@7c; green calf, 6@61/c; salted do, 61/207c; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 25 each; bulls, stag and grubby hides % off. APPLES.-Market active. Prices steady a

CRANBERRIES .- Michigan quoted at \$2 50 @2 75 % bu.; Jersey, \$3 25@3 75; Cape Cod, \$3 75@4 W bu.

SWEET POTATOES .- Firm at \$4 75@5 (w bbl. for kiln-dried Jerseys. POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows

Chickens, \$ D., 12@13c; turkeys, 12@14c ducks, 12@14c; geese, 11@11%c. Receipts light, demand fair, and market firm. Now i a good cime to send in what you have. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quiet; quoted

at \$2 50@2 75 for State and \$3 00 % cwt. for eastern brands. CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 1

@11c 2 gal. Market very dull. DRESSED HOGS.-Receipts larger. Packers are paying \$6@6 30 % cwt., as to quality.

Butchers paid as high as \$6 60 for fancy se-HOPS .- Per b.: State, 10@14c; New York,

18@20c; Washington Territory, 15@18c; Bavarian, 24@28c; Bohemian, 26@30c. PROVISIONS .- Market quiet, steady and

unchanged. Quotations here are as follows: Mess, new

15 00 @15 25 15 00 @15 25 16 25 @16 25 16 25 @16 25 16 25 @16 25 17 26 8 11 0 114 15 1 0 114 16 2 7 24 17 2 7 2 114 17 2 7 2 114 17 2 7 2 114 ort clear. Lard in tierces, P. D. Lard in-kegs, P. D.... Hams, P. D.... ers. W b. Choice bacon, W 10 Extra mess beef, per bbl. Tallow, W D.....

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the last week, with prices per ton:

Monday-26 loads: Five at \$12 and \$11; four Monday—25 loads: Five at \$12 and \$11; four \$13 and \$11 50; three at \$10; ene at \$12 50, 75, \$8 50, \$8 and \$7. Theesday—11 loads: Ten at \$11; seven at 50: four at \$12; three at \$9 and \$8; two at \$13, \$12 50 and \$10; one at \$13 50, \$10 75, 50, \$9 50, \$850 and \$7. Vednesday—31 loads: Seven at \$12; five at and \$10; four at \$11 30; two at \$13; one at \$13 50, \$12 50, \$12 25, \$10 50, \$0 50, \$9 and 50.

Thursday—27 loads: Seven at \$10; four at \$13. \$11 50 and \$11; two at \$12 50, \$12 and \$10 50; on

at \$14 and \$9 50.

Friday—31 loads: Sixat \$13; five at \$12; four at \$10; three at \$11 and \$6; two at \$11 50, \$10 50 and \$9; one at \$13 50, \$12 50, \$10 75 and \$8 50.

Saturday—19 loads: Five at \$11 50; four at \$10; three at \$12 50; two at \$12 and \$11; one at \$14, \$13 50 and \$9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1888. The offerings of cattle at these yards pum

bered 282 head, against 370 last week. The receipts were about all butchering cattle and for these there was a good demand at prices 10@15 cents higher than those of last

QUOTATIONS:

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 25

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock

Judson sold Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of Judson sold Capits a mixed to 1 to 1 to 2 good butchers' stock av 963 lbs at \$3 87½ and a bull weighing 820 lbs at \$2 25.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 27

ead of fair butchers' stock av 912 lbs at Milliken sold Sullivan & F 3 fair butchers'

Milliken sold Sullivan & F 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,153 lbs at \$3 65 and a stag weighing 940 lbs at \$2 80.

J B Rowe sold Sullivan & F 10 fair butchers' steers av 1,650 lbs at \$3 70.

Milliken sold Reagan of mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 754 lbs at \$2 65; 5 fair ones to Caplis av 866 lbs at \$3, and 2 cows av 870 lbs at \$2 60.

C Roe sold Sullivan & F 2 good shipping steers av 1 380 lbs at \$4; a good ox weighing 1,680 lbs at \$3 75, and a coarse one weighing 1,720 lbs at \$3 75.

1,720 IDS at \$2 75.

J B Rowe sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of
11 head of good butchers' stock av 862 lts at
\$3 25 and 2 buils to Caplis av 940 lbs at \$2 75. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 773 head, against 2.718 last week. The receipts were the lightest for some weeks past. There was a good demand for shipment and on the sales made sellers got .trong last week's

Brown & Spencer sold Judson 35, part lambs, av 66 lbs at \$3 75. Stabler sold Judson 39 av 83 lbs at \$4 35. Whittaker sold Judson 47 av 105 lbs at \$5, less \$2 on the lot.

av 86 lbs at \$4 85 and 30 to Monahan av 77 lbs C Roe sold John Robinson 45 av 75 lbs at Merritt sold Burt Spencer 55 av 83 lbs at \$4 45.

our sold Burt Spencer 72, part lambs,

Nichols sold Young 20 ewes av 80 lbs s Hauser sold Judson 52, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$4 50 and 78 lambs av 81 lbs at \$5 60. C Roe sold Young 60 av 86 lbs at \$4 60, and 43 lambs av 68 lbs at \$5.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 742 head against 904 last week. There were hardly entugh hogs on sale to establish prices, but they were closed out at a shade higher rates than those ruling last week.

Hauser sold Rauss 18 av 127 lbs at \$5 10. Monahan sold Rauss 12 av 100 lbs at \$5. Brown & Spencer sold Sullivan & F 9 av 16

C Roe sold Rauss 83 av 147 lbs at \$5.25.

King's Yards. Saturday, Feb. 11, 1888. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 559 head of cattle on sale. For the first week n several months there were no western cat. tle on sale. The supply was no larger than could be taken care of handily here ty the ocal dealers, and the market was active from the start to close. Prices were fully 10@15 cents higher for butchers' cattle and shipping cattle, advanced even more. The man ket closed firm with all sold.

Jackson sold Sullivan & F 11 fair butchers steers av 972 lbs at \$350.

Nott sold Genther 2 good butchers' steers

av 930 lbs at \$4, and 2 good cows to Wrefod & Beck av 1,290 lbs at \$3.

Bell sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head Belk av 1,290 lbs at \$3.

Belk sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3.25, and 8 fair butchers' steers to Brant av 1,113 receipts. Good sheep and good lambs were thongar while according to the state of of good butchers' stock av 940 lbs at \$3 25. bs at \$3 55. Harger sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 977 lbs at \$3 90 and 5 feeders to Brooka av

Shook sold Caplis 12 good helfers av 720 lbs

934 lbs at \$3 25.

Adams sold Marx 8 fair butchers' steers av 936 lbs at \$3 50. Culver sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 13 ead of fair butchers' stock av 1,040 lbs at \$3. Kalaher sold Sullivan & F 4 choice oxen v 1,907 lbs at \$4 and a mixed lot of 4 head butchers' stock to Loosemore av 940

lbs at \$3 10. Switzer & Ackley sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 1,098 lbs at \$3.25 aud 3 thin heifers to Flieschman av 780 lbs at \$2.90.

Shaw sold Wreford & Beck 3 fair butchers' conserved 1,000 lbs at \$2.00.

steers av 1,060 lbs at \$3 45. Desk sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 814 lbs at \$3 10.

Hymes sold Murphy a mixed lot of 4 head coarse butchers' stock av 585 lbs at \$2 50. Jones sold Caplis a mixed lot of 19 head of

fair butchers' stock av 848 lbs at 33.

Beach sold Brooka 4 good butchers' steers av 1,052 lbs at \$3 90 and 8 fair ones to Thompson av 953 lbs at \$3 50. Lewis sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of a head of fair butchers' stock av 870 lbs at \$3.
Ormiston sold McGee a mixed lot of 11
head of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$3.

Robb sold Kammon a mixed lot of 10 i f good butchers' stock av 853 lbs at \$320, and 2 bulls av 960 lbs at \$2.50.

Hall sold Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3.30.

Smith sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot ot 19 head of good butchers' stock av 784 lbs s \$3 20 and 5 fair ones to Murphy av 606 lbs at

Gleason sold Kraft 2 good butchers' steers av 1,090 lbs at \$4, and a fair one weighing 840 Not soid Sullivan & Famixed lot of 6 head of good butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$3 35, and 2 good steers to Genther av 895 lbs at

Estep sold Caplis a mixed lot of 19 head of ood butchers' stock av 930 lbs at \$3 25 and coarse ones av 707 lbs at \$2 50.

Hymes sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 7 head f good butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$2 30 and 3 good shipping steers to Brooks av 1,196

Switzer & Ackley sold Brooks 5 good shipping steers av 1,414 lbs at \$4 25. JB Rowe sold Bussell a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 970 lbs at \$3 25, and 5 good oxen to Sullivan & F av 1,790 lbs at \$3 75.

Haley sold J Wreford 7 fair butchers' teers and heifers av 894 lbs at \$3 45. Church sold Kamman a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 752 ibs at \$3.

Belhimer sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 21 head of good butchers' stock av 917 ibs at

D Sullivan sold Murphy a Lixed lot of 5 lead of fair butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$3. C Roe sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot f 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 818 lbs at \$3 10. Beardslee sold Cross a mixed lot of 11 head

of fair butchess' stock av 846 lbs at \$3 Webb sold Desk 11 stockers av 825 lbs at Gleason sold Mason a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 818 lbs at \$3 05.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,190 head. The demand for sheep was active principally on shipping account. While higher figures were reached for sheep, it was on account of the better quality of the offerings, and was not due to any advance in prices, which were considered by the luyers as about the same as those of last week.

Johnson sold Fitzpatrick 43 av 89 lbs at Goodison sold Fitzpatrick 32, part lambs av 78 lbs at \$4 35. Switzer & Ackley sold Wreford & Beck 43 v 94 lbs at \$4 70. Lewis sold Morey 34 av 86 lbs at \$4 60.

Payne sold Fitzpatrick 111 av 70 lbs at \$4. Shook sold Morey 22 av 101 lbs at \$5. Purdy sold Burt Spencer 145 av 101 lbs at McCafferty sold Morey 97, part lambs, av 73 lbs at \$4 50.

Law sold Wreford & Beck 49 av 91 ibs at 34 65. Baxter sold Wreford & Beck 43 av 93 lbs at \$4 80. McHugh sold Burt Spencer 72, part lambs av 73 lbs \$4 40. Beach sold Ellis 19 culls av 66 lbs at \$3 10. Joyce sold Judson 168 av 90 lbs at \$4 90. Hall sold Burt Spencer 170 av 103 lbs at

\$5 15. Ottawa sold Burt Spencer 109, part lambs. av 71 lbs at \$4 25. Purdy sold Burt Spencer 110 av 85 lbs at Page sold Judson 21 av 84 lbs at \$1 50, and 26 to Thompson av 74 lbs at \$3 50.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 491 head

av 1.018 lbs at \$3 25 and 5 fair ones av 796 lbs | The market opened up active, and the receipts were soon closed out to the local trade at prices 10@15 cents above the rates of last week.

Switzer & Ackley sold Hayes 23 av 98 lbs at \$5 25. Page sold Hayes 9 av 230 lbs at \$5 30. Goodison sold Hayes 10 av 125 lbs at \$5 15. Hogan sold Rauss 14 av 237 lbs at \$5 35. Pinkney sold R 8 Webb 44 av 127 lbs at

Bird sold R S Webb 17 av 109 lbs at \$5 10 Baker sold R S Webb 24 av 130 lbs at \$5 15. Cuiver sold Hayes 10 av 324 lbs at \$5 35. Lewis sold Rauss 19 av 145 lbs at \$5 25. Newton sold Rauss 23 av 171 lbs at \$6 25. C Roe sold Rauss 34 av 148 lbs at \$5 20. Riley sold Rauss 62 av 167 lbs at \$5 15. Jones sold R S Webb 31 av 99 ibs at \$5 10. J B Rowe sold Rauss 40 av 169 ibs at \$5 20. Beardslee sold Rauss 26 av 140 ibs at \$5 2^. Haley sold Rauss 17 av 168 lbs at \$5 30 Purdy sold Rauss 11 av 217 lbs at \$5 40.

CATTLE.-Receipts 3,500 against 10,151 last the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 150 car loads on sale. The quality of the offerings were fair, the at endance of buyers good, and the demand active with prices 10@15 cents higher for good to best. For common grades the market was dull, and prices showed no improvement, Choice to extra 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$5 25@5 421/4; choice to extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb do, \$1 90@5 20; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$4 40 @4 80; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$4 25@4 65; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 75@4 25, and common to fair 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 40@3 85; cows and heifers and mixed butchers' \$8@ 3 50, to \$3 75 if good; sausage bulls, \$2 75@3; export grades, \$3 50@4: stockers and feeders met with a little better inquiry, yet the demand was light; stockers quotable at \$2 75@ 3, and feeders at 18 25@3 50. There was only one load of cattle on sale on Tuesday and ne load of cattle on sale on Tuesday and Wednesday. The feeling was firm for good grades. On Saturday a wreck on the Lake Shore railroad near Eric delayed the trains and only a few cattle were offered. The market was steady and closed at the following QUOTATIONS:

-Graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

Thoice Beeves—Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,300 to
1,400 lbs. 1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350.
Medium Grades—Steers to fine flesh weighing 1,200 to 1,200 lbs.
Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality.
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice. 4 20@4 6

2 5023 5
 choice
 2 50@2 7

 Michigan feeders, fair to choice
 2 90@3 10

 Fat bulls, fair to extra
 2 60@3 7
 SHEEP.-Receipts 38,800, against 46,000 th previous week. There were fully 20,000 sheep on sale Monday, but the bulk of them were common and for for these the demand was slow and prices unsatisfactory to the seller. For good to choice sheep the market was steady at Saturday's prices. Culls and common sheep sold at \$350@4; ordinary to fair, \$450@4 75; good to choice, \$5@5 35; choice to extra, \$535@5 60; inferior and common lamb, \$350@4 25; good te extra, \$525@6 50. There were no fresh receipts on Tuesday, those on sale being about 8,000 left over

stronger, while common were steady. On Saturday there was a fair supply of sheep wy 977 lbs at \$3 90 and 5 feeders to Brooka av 34 lbs at \$3 25. Hill sold Loosemore 3 fair butchers' steers wy 980 lbs at \$3 30. Beach sold Murphy 3 fair heifers av 716 lbs
Beach sold Murphy 3 fair heifers av 716 lbs
t \$3 15 and 5 to Thompson av 836 lbs at \$3 35.
Goodison sold H Roe a mixed lot of 7 head
of fair butchers' stock av 810 lbs at \$3 10.

Hous.—Receipts 49,842, against 71,487 the
previous week. The offerings of hogs on
Monday numbered 10,200. The market was fair y active at Saturday's prices to a shade advance. Pigs sold at \$5@5 10; good to choice Yorkers, \$5 40@5 50; fair do, \$5 25@5 35; selected medium weights, \$5 60@5 75; good to choice heavy, \$5 80@5 90. There were only 1,800 on sale Tuesday. The demand was slow, but prices were steady. On Wednesday there were 2,000 on sale. The market was better and prices 5 cents higher. On Saturday there were 5935 received. The market was active with prices 50 like cents higher.

Chicago. CATTLE .- Receipts, 41,038 against 43,057 week. Shipments 13,951. The offerings of cattle on Monday numbered 8,597 head. The receipts were lighter than expected, and the market ruled active. Steers averaging 950 to 1.571 lbs sold at \$3 10@5 25, largely at \$3 70@ 4 40, to dressed-beef men, and principally at \$4 30@5 to shippers. The latter bought very few cattle above \$4 50, and only one lot sold to them above \$4 75. Some 1,301 lb cows sold at \$3 40. On Tuesday prices for the best catwere slow and unchanged. The market for good cattle was steady on Wednesday, with common lots 10 cents lower. The receipts were heavy on Thursday and prices 52010 cents lower, but on Friday the feeling was a little stronger. On Saturday the receipts were only 2,000. The market ruled steady and closed at the following

QUOTATIONS: .3 00@3 30

Hogs.—Receipts 84,705 against 146,688 last week. Shipments 31,221. The market opened up on Monday with 13,154 fresh hogs on sale. At the opening prices were 5@10 cents higher, but before the close the market weakened and about all the advance was lost Peor to prime light sold at \$4 90@5 30; infer-ior mixed to choice heavy, \$5@5 75; skips and culls, \$3 40@4 80. Prices were 5@10 cents higher on Tuesday, but declined 5 cents on Vednesday. The market was dull on Thursday at a decline of 5 cents, but this was fully recovered on Friday and ruling strong. On Saturday the fresh arrivals numbered 12,000. The market was fairly active and closed with poor to prime liggt selling at \$4 95@5 30; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5 15@5 75; skips and culls. \$3 50@4 85.

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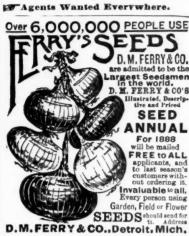
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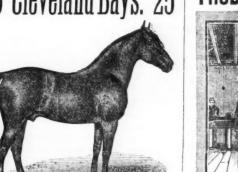
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